

هذه امة العرب

Lebanese quit Israeli office

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon Wednesday officially informed Israel of a decision to close down the Lebanese side of an Israeli "liaison bureau" north of Beirut, official sources said. Defence Minister Adel Osseiran Wednesday ordered the withdrawal of all Lebanese officers from the office, they said. Army Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat, head of the Lebanese side of the team, conveyed the news to the Israeli side of the bureau, located in the Christian village of Dbaiyeh, 10 kilometres north of the capital, they added. After Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, the bureau was set up to deal with "any resulting problems." In early June, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said he had officially asked Israel to close down its bureau, and two days later Mr. Osseiran said it no longer existed.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية عربية مستقلة، منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الرأي"

Israel jails Palestinian for 30 years

TEL AVIV (AP) — A Palestinian commando convicted of a Jerusalem grenade attack that injured 20 people was sentenced Wednesday to 30 years in jail, the military command said. A military court convicted Raïda Hassin Abdul Rahman Kadoura, a 28-year-old Lebanese citizen, of the Feb. 28 attack and of membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the command said. Israel Radio reported that Mr. Kadoura crossed over from Lebanon into Israel with two other commandos who later changed their minds and returned to Lebanon. He then went to a pre-arranged spot to pick up grenades and continued to Jerusalem. He was walking toward the main entrance to Jerusalem where he planned to throw the grenades, and was holding the grenades in a plastic bag with their pins pulled out, the radio said. Suddenly he felt one of the grenade's spoons slipping. Fearing the explosives would go off in his hand, he hurled the bag into a clothing store, the radio said.

Volume 9 Number 2619

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY JULY 19-20, 1984, SHAWWAL 20-21, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Fayez meets Khaddam in Syria

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Speaker of Jordan's Lower House of Parliament Akf Al Fayez met here Wednesday with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam to discuss Arab affairs. The one-hour meeting followed the final session of the Arab Parliamentary Union meeting which ended Tuesday. The two officials also discussed Jordanian-Syrian relations.

Jordan to host Arab meeting

TUNIS (Petra) — The Arab League General Secretariat has informed member Arab countries of the Jordanian government's readiness to host the 37th session of the Arab Economic and Social Council scheduled to be held in September. The council will discuss a number of reports of Arab League organisations and their working plan for the next year.

Salem leaves Moscow after arms talks

MOSCOW (R) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah left Moscow Wednesday after a 10-day visit during which he agreed to buy Soviet arms to protect its oilfields. Authoritative diplomatic sources said the agreement would be signed in Kuwait in the next few months. Sheikh Salem spent most of his visit touring the Soviet Union and visiting arms manufacturing sites with senior Defence Ministry officials.

S.Arabia, Turkey to boost co-operation

JEDDAH (AP) — Saudi Arabia and Turkey discussed Wednesday a memorandum of understanding to boost military co-operation and set up joint ventures for manufacturing defence equipment, it was reported here. Visiting Turkish Defence Minister Zeki Arslan told reporters he discussed the possibility of joint defence industries during his meetings with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan.

1st Malawi envoy to Israel in decade

TEL AVIV (R) — The first Malawi ambassador accredited to Israel in 10 years Wednesday presented his credentials to President Chaim Herzog. The ambassador, M.W. Machinjili, is based in Nairobi. Israel and Malawi have long-standing links, Malawi being one of three African countries which did not break relations with the Jewish state following the 1973 Middle East war.

Turkey welcomes U.N. initiative

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey considers as a positive step U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's new initiative to restart peace talks on Cyprus problem, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. "We view his attempt as useful toward resurrecting peace talks between the two communities," spokesman Yalim Eralp told reporters.

Gambian president elected chairman of OIC committee

Islamic team revives bid for Gulf peace

JEDDAH (R) — A seven-member Gulf war peace committee formed by the Islamic World met Wednesday with a pledge by its new chairman, President Dawda Jawara of Gambia, to renew contacts to try to secure an Iran-Iraq ceasefire within weeks.

The committee, formed at a 1981 Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) summit, was in session for the first time in 20 months to renew efforts to end hostilities in the 45-month-old war.

Mr. Jawara, elected chairman to succeed the late President Ahmad Sekou Toure of Guinea, pledged to initiate contact "in the next few weeks" both with Iran and Iraq and with countries that maintain channels to both combatants.

He said the goal would be to work for "the vital first step," a cessation of hostilities, and that the committee, which Iran has said is overly influenced by Saudi Arabia and tilts towards Iraq, must be seen to show strict impartiality.

The meeting follows reports that Saudi Arabia has invited Iranian Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to perform this year's pilgrimage to the Islamic shrines in Mecca and Medina.

President Zia Ul Haq of Pakistan and Hossain Mohammad Ershad of Bangladesh joined Mr. Jawara at the session where the other committee members, Turkey, Malaysia, Guinea and Senegal were represented by their foreign ministers or special envoys.

Diplomatic sources said Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which also participates in the committee's work, was to outline at a closed session his efforts to promote PLO ideas for arranging a ceasefire.

An army statement said the abortive attempt was on June 21 when four commandos in a rubber dinghy sailed towards the Israeli coast.

The vessel, the Ula, was intercepted several days ago and interrogation of its crew revealed it had been hired by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to ferry commandos, it added.

The army statement did not explain why the attack failed nor identify the target.

Britain, Argentina set for talks on 'secret' subjects

LONDON (R) — Britain and Argentina were set to hold talks in Switzerland Wednesday night, their first direct meeting since a 10-week war over the Falkland Islands two years ago.

The talks in Berne, under Swiss chairmanship, will be between delegations of senior officials, according to a joint announcement.

British officials said it had been agreed to keep the subjects secret. The talks would focus on "subjects on which we can do business, establish confidence and therefore reduce tension in the South Atlantic," one said.

But a row over whether they would discuss the most thorny issue — sovereignty over the British ruled Falklands — arose before the talks started.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said the question of sovereignty would be included in the talks. But

These ideas apparently include a plan for an Islamic peace force to police a truce, the sources said. Iran and Iraq last month agreed to a proposal by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to halt attacks on civilian areas, but Iran has said it would continue to fight until the Iraqi government is overthrown.

Iran's deputy chairman of the Majlis (parliament) defence committee was quoted as saying Tuesday the peace committee's record showed it "cannot take a single step towards peace" in the Gulf war.

Mohammad Ali Hadi Najaf Abadi told the daily Ettela'at that though some members of the committee had good intentions, as a whole the group had failed to win Iran's confidence, according to the national news agency IRNA.

Official Gulf sources have confirmed that Iran has been making overtures to improve ties with Gulf Arab states which could help ease tensions caused by Iraqi and Iranian attacks on oil tankers.

Mr. Jawara said neither side could win the Gulf war which now threatened to escalate and draw in the big powers. He pleaded for prayers for peace among all Muslims and urged the combatants to "transcend their differences in the interest of the Umma (Islamic Nation)."

OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti said no conflict since World War II had taken so many lives or caused so much anxiety.

43 PNC members hail Aden accords

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Palestine National Council (PNC) members residing in Amman Wednesday pledged support and commitment to a "political and organisational agreement" reached among five Palestinian factions in Aden three weeks ago and ratified last week in Algiers.

A statement issued here Wednesday bearing the signature of 43 out of the 60 PNC members in Jordan hailed the agreement as "an important achievement towards the restoration of the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on the basis of a nationalist anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist line."

The agreement, which was initiated in Aden last month by representatives of Fateh, the mainstream Palestinian commando group, and a left wing four-faction "democratic alliance," reiterates rejection of all American-sponsored Middle peace East plans, which exclude a role for the PLO and deny the Palestinians' right to statehood. It also includes organisational reforms which call for a "collective leadership" of the organisation and imposes constraints on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The agreement, which also calls for a comprehensive "national Palestinian dialogue," has been rejected by pro-Syrian factions within the PLO.

The Amman statement, however, appealed to "all the factions and Palestinian nationalist personalities to join the comprehensive national dialogue to enhance the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

A list of the names of the PNC members who signed the statement indicates that the Aden agreement was endorsed by all supporters here of the "democratic alliance," which includes the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front, supporters of the Fateh leadership and independents.

Among those who did not sign the Amman statement are supporters of the pro-Syrian Saïqa and the PFLP-General Command led by Ahmad Jibril who have already voiced strong denunciation of the Aden agreement. Names of notable Palestinian independents such as a former member of the PLO Executive Committee, Ibrahim Baker, were missing from the statement.

Well-informed Palestinian sources told the Jordan Times that those who have not signed could be divided into three categories: those who support the pro-Syrian factions in the PLO; those who belong to the PLO leadership and therefore did not find it necessary to sign the statement; and those who support the agreement but do not think it provides the "most appropriate basis for a comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue" because "it antagonises the opposition within the PLO."

No further details were available Wednesday.

The opposition, which groups the Fateh rebels, the PFLP-GC, Saïqa and the Popular Struggle Front, has formed a "national alliance" and vehemently rejects the Aden agreement.

Israeli killed in Tyre attack

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was killed overnight by a rocket-propelled grenade fired at an Israeli military position in Tyre, South Lebanon, an army spokesman said.

The soldier was the 586th Israeli killed in Lebanon since Israel invaded its northern neighbour in June, 1982.

He was the first soldier killed in three weeks but tensions have increased in South Lebanon in recent days.

A few days ago, Lebanese Defence Minister Adel Osseiran said the government was ready to support a civilian resistance movement in the south.

In Lebanon, security sources said two other Israeli soldiers were wounded in the attack.

Heavy clashes broke out Tuesday night at the 'Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp on the outskirts of Sidon between gunmen of the pro-Israel "national guard" and resistance forces in the camp, Lebanese police sources said.

The clashes lasted for about 30 minutes involving heavy and medium automatic weapons, the sources said. There were no reports of casualties, they added.

Israelis kill civilian

The Associated Press adds: Israeli soldiers shot and killed a Lebanese civilian who refused to stop at the gate of an Israeli army base in south Lebanon Tuesday, military sources said.

The sources, who spoke in Tel Aviv on condition they not be named, said the guards at the base south of the Mediterranean port city of Tyre ordered two "suspicious" Lebanese cars to stop.

When the cars refused, the soldiers opened fire and one Lebanese was killed, the sources said.

They said they did not know the name of the dead man nor whether he was one of the drivers.

Israeli troops in South Lebanon have been particularly jumpy about cars that refuse orders to stop since an explosives-laden truck rammed into an Israeli military compound in Tyre last November, killing 28 Israelis and 32 Lebanese.

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Beirut reviews plans for wider army deployment

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's national coalition cabinet met Wednesday to discuss the next step in its drive to restore government sovereignty across the nation following the successful deployment of Lebanese army troops in Beirut.

The half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet also reviewed the security situation in Beirut following the first ceasefire violation along the city's "green line" Tuesday night.

As the cabinet went into session at mid-morning, army officers inspected the southern sector of the city's demarcation line where rival militias exchanged rifle fire and rocket-propelled grenades in a 30-minute clash just before midnight. The clash, the first since 9,000 Lebanese army troops deployed in Beirut on July 4, left no reported casualties.

Police said the two sides accused each other of violating the ceasefire agreement by trying to re-establish sniper positions on the "green line."

President Amin Gemayel, who chaired the cabinet meeting at his palace in suburban Baabda, told the ministers that "any security hitch that emerges must be dealt with immediately to avoid repercussions."

He said that he had instructed the six-man military council which heads the Lebanese army to lay down a detailed plan for the army's deployment in the Shouf and Aliey mountains east of Beirut. The mostly Druze-populated central mountain range was the scene of the heaviest civil war fighting during the past year.

The mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia is still engaged against the Lebanese army and mostly Christian militiamen of the "Lebanese Forces" in the mountains and foothills southeast of Beirut, where occasional small-arm clashes have occurred since peace came to the capital.

Reuter quoted PSP sources as saying the peace plan for the mountains has been delayed because the militia wants a Druze officer named to head the army unit currently defending the area.

The powerful "Lebanese Forces" have said they also would not withdraw until the PSP allowed Christians to return to mountain villages which they fled last September when fighting first erupted in the region.

The official PSP newspaper Al Anba recently quoted PSP leader Walid Junblatt, a cabinet minister, as saying "the battle may recur" and urging militiamen to continue training in their mountain strongholds.

The article in Sunday's issue was quoting remarks by Mr. Junblatt in Beirut on July 10 during a closed-door meeting with about 1,000 PSP militiamen.

"We must remain alert," Mr. Junblatt was quoted as saying, although he reportedly told the men to observe strict discipline and not to violate the Beirut security plan.

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NRA non-committal on reported oil find at second Azraq well

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) Wednesday declined to confirm or deny a Jordanian newspaper report saying that a second oil exploration well in Azraq has struck oil with an output of 800 barrels per day (bpd).

A senior NRA official said that drilling at the "Qurma 2" well is still in progress and that it was "premature" to speculate on quantities. "If the report (in the Arabic daily Al Dustour) is true, then it seems the newspaper knows more than we do," the NRA official remarked.

Al Dustour said Wednesday that senior Jordanian officials held a meeting at the NRA on Tuesday to study the facts and preliminary figures with regard to the new oil discovery and that another meeting was scheduled for Thursday.

In an interview with the Jordan Times recently, a well-informed oil expert working at the drilling rig in Azraq said Jordan was preparing to develop recently-discovered oil deposits in the "Qurma 1" well, to meet up to one-third of the country's domestic demand for oil. Qurma is the area in Azraq, about 100 kilometres north east of here, where drilling for oil is taking place. The exploration work there is being carried out by Jordanian expert and other foreign companies.

The well-placed expert had told the Jordan Times that the "Qurma 1" well could be exploited with chemical treatment to produce up to 20,000 bpd which would slash some \$220 million a year from the Kingdom's oil import bill. Last year, the bill ran up to \$622 million.

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lion. (That is the amount Jordan paid for Saudi-supplied oil).

Although helped by credits from some Arab countries and the Islamic Development Bank, the cost of meeting Jordan's growing demand for oil took 87 per cent of the Kingdom's hard-won export revenues in 1983.

According to the oil expert who studied the available data, the "Qurma 1" exploration well struck oil that was immediately proven at 2,000 bpd. This in itself is commercially viable, he said. But what Jordan is really interested in, according to officials and observers here, is an oilfield with proven reserves, rather than small amounts of oil in one or two wells.

Concerning oil prospecting in the Azraq area, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said in an interview with Jordan Television last April that the quantity of oil extracted was "conclusive evidence from the technical aspect of the existence of an oil basin." But the size of this basin, he said, was "not known."

The government, the expert told the Jordan Times, has opted for chemical injection treatment of the field where oil has been found which could boost production levels to about 20,000 bpd. The treatment uses chemicals to fracture and dissolve the oil-bearing rock formations and force the oil to the surface under pressure.

A drawback in applying this treatment is that the size of the field and the reserves cannot be determined due to the artificial nature of the oil flow. Another

factor which the NRA, the government body controlling oil and other mineral exploitation in Jordan, has taken into consideration is the need to continually apply pressure in the wells once production has started. A drop in pressure could result in a collapse of the rock structure containing the field and geological shifts which could render the field unproductive.

The expert said that the government has decided to press ahead with the well's development, however. Well informed sources later told the Jordan Times that the government had applied to the World Bank for a development loan to build the infrastructure and facilities needed to exploit the Qurma field with the chemical injection treatment. The amount of the loan was not immediately known.

Jordan currently imports 7,000 to 8,000 tons of crude oil a day for the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) in Zarqa. The refinery's capacity is being expanded to meet the demand for petroleum products until the year 2,000. In addition, the JPRC is purchasing 250,000 tons of fuel oil from Iraq.

The government increased its budget for oil exploration for 1984 by 15 per cent to \$16.5 million. The cost of drilling exploratory wells in Jordan varies from \$3 million to \$6 million depending on the geological structure.

International firms providing services at the Qurma field include Rom Petrol of Romania, Schlumberger of France, Nafta Gaz of Yugoslavia and Dowell of the United States, which is 50 per cent owned by Schlumberger.

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Druze looking for respite from Lebanese civil war

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuters

BEITEDDINE, Lebanon — Deep in their mountain fastness in central Lebanon, signs are emerging that the small but powerful Druze minority has had enough of civil war — at least for the moment.

After years in the forefront of the war, leaders of the 300,000-strong Druze sect say they hope the peace that broke out on July 4 will bring a lasting settlement to Lebanon.

Although they express doubts about the possibilities, they are anxious for a respite, at least, to reconstruct their shattered region in the Shouf Mountains southeast of Beirut.

Observers assessing the chances of a lasting peace regard the attitude of the Druze — often considered Lebanon's most warlike sect, as a political bellwether.

Earlier this month, for example, Druze Chief Jibril Junblat set the Beirut government's peace plan in motion as the first militia leader to pull his forces out of the city.

In the Shouf, his officials speak of healing the wounds of a war that has isolated, devastated and depopulated the region of lush, steep valleys and bare, stony mountaintops.

They say they hope all sects will accept political reforms outlined by the "national unity" government, and designed to restore the nation's unity, whose details are to be hammered out during the present peace.

"We hope this truce lasts two or three years. And forever, we hope," said Toufik Barakat, 50-year-old political officer in the Shouf of Junblat's "Progressive Socialist Party" (PSP).

Expressing uncertainty, and concern that Israel and its Leb-

anese Falangist allies might oppose a settlement, he said: "Perhaps the Lebanese crisis is mixed up with the Middle East crisis. I hope there is a truce at least."

"If the Falangists are for political reforms I think the peace will last forever."

Mr. Barakat said the Druze had no interest in making the Shouf an autonomous statelet or in "cantoning" Lebanon.

A Druze civil administration set up last September after the ouster of Falangist forces was only temporary "until the state can extend its authority to all of Lebanon," he said.

"Our aim is to see a united, democratic Lebanon with clear relations with the Arab World."

Concrete signs of Druze confidence are small in the Shouf, but the speed with which they have emerged is significant and the investments involved imply expectations of lasting peace.

In particular, the Druze are eager to re-open the Shouf to trade and tourism after 10 years of war-enforced isolation and impoverishment.

Mr. Barakat said plans were afoot in Beiteddine, a stone-built mountainous town and centre of the Druze administration, to re-open one of Lebanon's loveliest tourist hotels in a month.

The 19th Century moorish-style palace of the Emir Amin last entertained guests before the civil war began in 1975.

Beiteddine's exotic open-air falls restaurant is also ready to return to its former glory by re-

opening a long-dry waterfall through its hillside hanging gardens. Mr. Barakat said he had just had visitors wanting to invest 50 million Lebanese pounds (\$8.4 million) in the Shouf. "They wanted to install several industries and I agreed."

He said the "next stage of the government peace plan would re-open army — and Falangist-held roads to Damascus and the south, making lost markets again accessible to Druze products."

The Shouf is a hard region of olive groves and fig trees, its orchards and vineyards clinging to steep terraces.

Mr. Barakat said 80 per cent of its agriculture had been destroyed by the war, choked by military encirclement that blocked exports and trade with the rest of Lebanon.

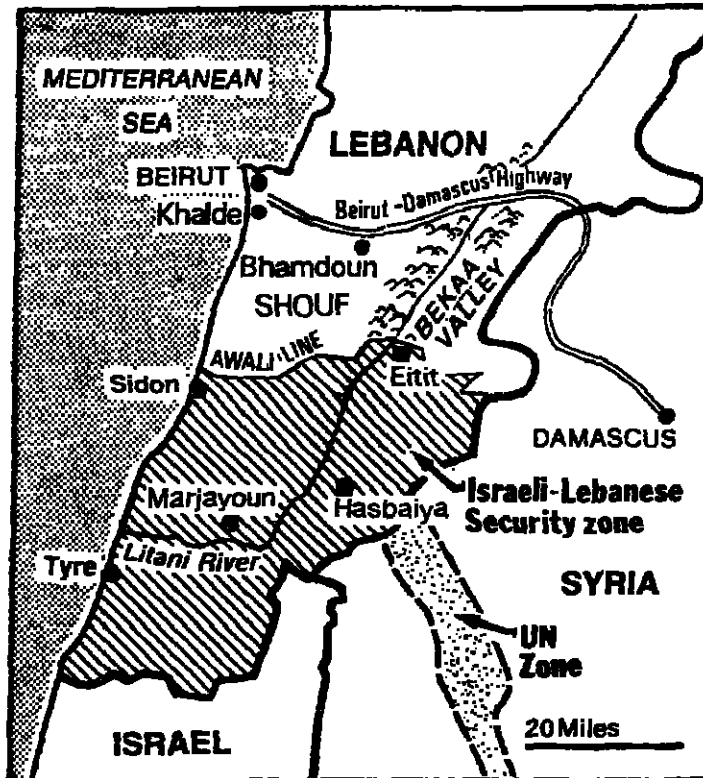
Travellers to the Shouf often pass near Falangist militia lines. Ruinous mountain roads are damaged by Falangist shelling or sabotage. Distant Israeli outposts can be seen.

Abandoned terraces and half-empty villages recall the savage September war that brought Falangist defeat and flight, reducing the Christian population from 50 to five per cent.

Mr. Barakat blamed the war on the Lebanese Forces militia brought in by the Israelis in 1982. Before then, the Shouf had lived since 1975 "as an isolated Swiss canton with Druze, Christians and Muslims living together as brothers."

Although the Druze sought reconciliation, in villages where fighting had occurred a Christian return would take years.

But talks for a return had begun and Christian lands had not been given to Druze. "We hope by next year they will be cultivated mainly by Christian owners again," Mr. Barakat said.



Washington supports new Iraqi oil exports facilities

WASHINGTON (USIA) — State Department deputy spokesman Alan Romberg said that the United States supports the construction of additional oil export facilities, such as the proposed pipeline from Iraq's oilfields to the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which by-passes the Strait of Hormuz.

He made the comments while declining to answer questions about press reports that Iraq has received oral assurances from the United States that Israel will not attack the proposed pipeline.

"The Aqaba pipeline," Mr. Romberg said, "is still in its preliminary stage, and it would be premature to speculate about hypothetical situations which might arise."

U.S. flag flies over new Beirut embassy compound

BEIRUT (R) — The American flag flew over the new U.S. embassy compound in mainly Muslim west Beirut Tuesday and embassy sources said a move to the compound would be finished by next week.

Spokesman Jon Stewart said the embassy was "preparing an imminent move" to the new compound and to an annex in east Beirut, but he declined to say when the move would begin.

Since last week, armed security men have guarded the new compound, and concerting, barbed-wire and shoulder-high concrete blocks have been installed.

The U.S. and Britain have shared a heavily-guarded embassy compound in west Beirut's seaside Ain Mreisseh district since the former U.S. embassy in the area was destroyed in April last year in a car-bomb explosion that killed 63 people.

Israel reportedly selling arms to China

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel is selling weapons and providing military information to China, an Israeli newspaper reported Wednesday.

The daily Yediot Aharanot reported from London that British intelligence sources said Israel was selling China the weapons through an unidentified third country. The type of arms was not specified.

The newspaper said the information passed on by British sources originated with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Nahman Shai, the Defence Ministry's media advisor refused to comment on the report saying "we don't react to reports like these."

China requested the deal after Israel's success in destroying sophisticated Soviet-built weapons and air defence systems used by the Syrian army in Lebanon in June 1982, the newspaper said.

China was particularly interested in learning how to deal with Soviet tanks and aircraft along the Sino-Soviet border, the newspaper said.

The Yediot report said Israel was helping China to re-evaluate and improve its conventional and chemical weapons capability "in order to overcome Soviet weapons if the need should arise."

Yediot Aharanot quoted the British intelligence sources as saying that China was concerned by Israel's sale of "war gas for every eventuality" to the rival Chinese

nationalist regime in Taiwan. The sources quoted by the newspaper said Israel developed war gas after Egypt used Soviet-made V.R. 55 nerve gas during the Yemeni civil war in the 1960s.

Yediot Aharanot said Israel had in its stores nerve gas, mustard gas and a number of less drastic gases for dispersing demonstrations. The stockpiles were increased after such gases were used in the Iran-Iraq war, the paper said.

Israel has no diplomatic ties with China, which has supported Israel's Arab adversaries in the past. But news reports earlier this year said Israel had sent several scientists to China to help it develop its high technology industry.

Shamir campaigns against small parties

NETIVOT (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, in one of his last campaign appearances before the July 23 elections, Tuesday urged Israelis not to vote for small parties because "every vote not given to the Likud will strengthen Labour."

Mr. Shamir was speaking to a crowd of some 3,000 supporters in this development town in the Negev Desert on the day that national polls indicated his party was trailing behind the opposition Labour Party by 10-17 per cent.

One poll showed Labour winning 48 seats in the 120-member Knesset and Likud getting 34 seats. The rest of the votes would be divided among 11 smaller parties.

The 68-year-old leader, who took office last October when Menachem Begin resigned, lost his voice last week after several weeks of hectic campaigning when he tried to emulate the fiery oration of his predecessor.

Likud leaders were hoping Mr. Begin would come out of his seclusion before the elections, but although the former premier said Tuesday he had still not decided whether he would take part in the campaign, Israel television reported that he would not.

Mr. Shamir wearing a white shirt and grey suit despite the desert heat, condemned Labour's view that "it was possible and even necessary to give up parts of this holy land to the Arabs."

Labour has said it would relinquish some of the territory in return for peace. The prime minister warned that if a Palestinian state was established in the West Bank then "Arab flags will be followed by Arab rifles, Arab cannon and Arab missiles" threatening Israel's major population centres.

Former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, appearing for the first time Tuesday in Likud's television ads, called Labour's plan for the West Bank "disastrous."

Alternately shown standing on

a ridge and pointing to a map, the burying of the Jewish settlement programme noted that the West Bank was within artillery range of major Israeli cities and promised that the Likud would not abandon it because "this ridge is Tel Aviv's defence line."

An audience of some 10,000 sympathisers greeted Mr. Shamir in the Negev town of Beersheba, where he rejected Labour's criticism of the economic policy that led to an estimated 400 per cent annual inflation. "Has the economy failed?" he asked. "No," cheered the crowd.

Labour leader Shimon Peres conducted an impromptu walk along Tel Aviv's Mediterranean beach promenade Tuesday, shaking hands and chatting with well-wishers. The media was not notified of his last-minute plan, said spokesman Shmuel Algrably.

News reports said that in the last days before the polling Mr. Peres' plans would not be published until the last minute for security reasons.

U.S. Jews see no change after Israeli elections

NEW YORK (R) — American Jews view next week's Israeli elections as a popularity contest and expect no changes in basic policy no matter who wins, according to leaders of major U.S. Jewish organisations.

"There is no real difference between Likud and Labour as far as major issues are concerned. Both have been moving toward the centre in recent days," said Yehuda Hellman, executive vice chairman of the Conference of

Presidents of Major American Jewish Organisations. Israel's 68-year-old Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the Likud coalition of right-wing and religious parties, is reported facing an uphill battle against the Labour Party of Opposition Leader Shimon Peres.

But Mr. Hellman, like officials of two other leading U.S. groups — the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee — sees the July 23 race

revolving around economic rather than ideological issues.

There will be no change whatsoever as far as America's foreign policy is concerned, he said. "Israeli-American connections are as strong as ever."

"I think the hope of every American Jew is that the winning party will take care of the economic problems," said Dr. George Gruen, director of the Israel and Middle East Desk for the American Jewish Committee.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Koran
17:40 Cartoons
18:00 Children Programme
18:10 Dikkers
18:30 Programmes Review
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Arabic Play
22:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Play Continued.

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:50 Champs Elysees
18:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 A Fine Romance
21:00 Towards 2000
21:10 Vanderpeet
22:00 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: Cross Shot

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99.7 FM
& partly on 9560 KHz SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 Pop Session
11:00 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Just A Minute
14:30 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Special Features
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Good Old Days
18:30 Music
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
21:55 News Summary
22:00 Evening Show
23:00 News Summary
24:00 Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639.720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wimbledon Report 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Peaches Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 News Summary 08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World News 09:24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Swinging Sixties 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 Swinging Sixties 10:45 Network UK 10:50 World News 11:00 World News 11:24 Hours: News Summary 11:30 World News 11:50 World News 12:00 World News 12:24 Hours: News Summary 12:30 World News 12:50 World News 13:00 World News 13:24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 World News 13:50 World News 14:00 World News 14:24 Hours: News Summary 14:30 World News 14:50 World News 15:00 World News 15:24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 World News 15:50 World News 16:00 World News 16:24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 World News 16:50 World News 17:00 World News 17:24 Hours: News Summary 17:30 World News 17:50 World News 18:00 World News 18:24 Hours: News Summary 18:30 World News 18:50 World News 19:00 World News 19:24 Hours: News Summary 19:30 World News 19:50 World News 20:00 World News 20:24 Hours: News Summary 20:30 World News 20:50 World News 21:00 World News 21:24 Hours: News Summary 21:30 World News 21:50 World News 22:00 World News 22:24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 World News 22:50 World News 23:00 World News 23:24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 World News 23:50 World News 24:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1250, SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 & 15210 KHz

06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; business report; science and medicine; sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; analysis; viewpoints. Features 17:10 News 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Sports Club, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

EXHIBITIONS

"Les Peintres Cisterciens" at the French Cultural Centre.

Exhibition of photographs "Warsaw Between Yesterday and Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

"Un Singe En Hiver" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre Tel. 43371

British Council Tel. 41320

French Cultural Centre Tel. 36147-8

Goethe Institute Tel. 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre Tel. 42023

Spanish Cultural Centre Tel. 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre Tel. 37777

Haya Arts Centre Tel. 665195

Y.W.C.A. Tel. 667181

Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251

Amman Municipal Library Tel. 36111

University of Jordan Library Tel. 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also medals from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Leiwedeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Leiwedeh, 37440.

Jabal Sahle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41 Cup of Tea.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75241.

St. Euthymia Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesat, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:04 Fair

04:42 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:42 Dhuhur

15:23 Asr

18:41 Maghreb

20:20 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53230, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)

06:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)

06:15 Bahrain (RJ)

06:30 Baghdad (RJ)

06:45 Jeddah (RJ)

06:45 Kuwait (RJ)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Baghdad (RJ)

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06:45 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Baghdad (RJ)

06:45 Jeddah (RJ)

06:45 Kuwait (RJ)

06:45 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)

06:40 Cairo (RJ)

06:45 Beirut (RJ)

06:50 Cairo (MS)

07:15 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)

07:15 Damascus, Paris (AF)

07:45 Beirut (RJ)

08:15 Bucharest (RJ)

11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)

11:30 Athens (RJ)

12:00 Paris, London (RJ)

12:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)

12:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)

12:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)

13:00 Kuwait (RJ)

13:00 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

13:00 Athens (RJ)

13:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)

13:15 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)

13:30 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)

13:00 Kuwait (RJ)

13:00 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

13

Medical council, health ministry to review doctors' unemployment

AMMAN (J.T.) — The unemployment situation of doctors in Jordan will be at the top of the agenda for the Jordanian Medical Council (JMC) meetings on July 27, according to JMC's President Hassan Khreis. He said in an interview with the local press that a total of 500 Jordanian physicians are currently without work but that there are probably more among those unregistered in the JMC's records.

The council's board recently held a meeting to discuss a number of issues, and unemployment of Jordanian doctors was agreed to be the most important topic to be referred to the July 27 general meeting, Dr. Khreis added.

According to Dr. Khreis, unemployment has nothing to do with the presence of a large number of new graduates. On the contrary,

he said, Jordan is in need of all the 500 doctors plus those still studying medicine at the universities. He added that Jordan can absorb these doctors provided a revision is made regarding their distribution in accordance with the country's geographic and demographic needs.

At a recent seminar, Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni said that Jordan lacks specialists in school health, industrial health, physical training and experts in combating epidemics, while it has a surplus of specialists in heart and internal diseases.

Dr. Ajlouni also said that the number of graduates from medical schools is increasing every year. At present 3,500 doctors are registered with the JMC of whom 1,516 are employed in the private sector and there are many others employed abroad and un-

registered with the association, Dr. Ajlouni said.

For every thousand citizens in Jordan there is at least one doctor, a high rate for a third world country, the minister said but in the coming years 10,000 new doctors will be joining the medical profession and this will change the ratio to one doctor for every 400 people.

He added that Jordan is in dire need of nurses and the ministry will be implementing a programme to recruit sufficient nurses for urban and rural regions.

Meanwhile, the health ministry announced Wednesday that intensive contacts are being made with countries where Jordanians are studying medicine to make arrangements for them to spend their internship years at hospitals in these countries.



West German ambassador to Jordan, Dr. Hermann Munz (third left) and National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Daq'khan (fourth right) sign a DM 2 million technical assistance agreement for agricultural stations Wednesday (Petra photo)

W. Germany, NPC sign DM 2m assistance accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to receive DM 2 million worth of technical assistance from West Germany to help establish two agricultural stations in Madaba and Irbid, according to an agreement signed here Wednesday.

Under the agreement West Germany will supply expertise, training and equipment for the two stations which are being built by the Jordan Co-operatives Org-

anisation (JCO). This German assistance is part of Bonn's aid programme to Jordan, originally allocated for the year 1982/83, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Omar Abdullah Daq'khan, President of the National Planning Council and Dr. Hermann Munz, West German ambassador to Jordan.

Surcharges to increase revenues for exit points

New tariffs, regulations for travellers introduced

AMMAN (J.T.) — Airports, border posts and other exits from the country began Wednesday to apply new regulations and surcharges on people travelling abroad. An official government source said that the new measures were designed to increase revenues for the airport, border posts and the port of Aqaba.

According to the regulations, which were approved by a Royal Court Tuesday, all Jordanians including children will have to pay JD 10 each when leaving the country by air and JD 5 when travelling abroad by land or sea.

The regulations exempt the following persons from paying the fees: members of the Royal Family, crews working on board planes

or ships while here on official duty and drivers of public transport vehicles or trucks who commute between Arab states.

Non-Jordanians leaving by air will have to pay JD 3 and are exempted from paying any surcharge if they travel by land or sea, according to the regulations which revise the Surcharges Law of 1969.

Also, JD 5 will be charged for each private car registered in Jordan or owned by a Jordanian when it leaves the country. Cars owned by Jordanians coming here with temporary number plates are exempted from this fee.

Cars which bear private number plates unregistered in Jordan and owned by non-Jordanians will be subject to a fee of JD 1 on leaving the country.

Cars exempted from paying fees are those owned by members of the Royal Family, diplomatic missions, vehicles owned by the government, the public security and municipalities and cars in transit if they do not exceed a three-day stay in the country.

Cereal conference participants tour silos, continue meetings

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Participants in the first Arab conference on the production, processing and marketing of cereals Wednesday visited the grain silos in Jweideh, south of here, accompanied by Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub.

The minister told the delegates that the silos can store food that suffices Jordan's needs for six months. The delegates later toured the various sections of the complex including the cold stores, the laboratories which test samples of grain and the automated bakery, still under construction.

They were told that the new bakery which will start operating in a few weeks time will be able to produce 6,000 loaves of bread per hour. The silos have a total storage capacity of 150,000 tonnes of grain, the minister said.

Later the delegates watched a process of grinding wheat into flour and the separation of bran followed by the packaging of flour into sacks for the market.

Arab Federation for Food Industries' secretary general, Dr. Fahad Jaber, said that the complex is one of the most modern in the Arab World. Towards end of the visit, a special ceremony was held during which the minister presented medals to the delegates.

Discussions continue

In Tuesday's sessions the participants discussed different aspects of the problems facing cereal production in the Arab World and ways to achieve Arab economic independence by limiting importation of cereals which is considered the main source of nutrition from outside, thus eliminating a main danger on our food security.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), occupied territories department in co-operation with the Al Karmel establishment for studies and consultations, presented a paper on agriculture in the occupied territories.

The paper, prepared by Dr. Rafiq Fedda, pointed out the importance of the agricultural sector in the economy of the occupied territories, where 22.9 per cent of the working force is employed in the agricultural sector and contributes to the national economy by 29.2 per cent. Since 1948 and due to the decrease in the cultivated areas in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and as a result of the Palestinian farmers' depopulation from their land and property, the number of Palestinian farmers has decreased through diversion into other sectors and occupations.

Also, as agriculture in Palestine is a rain fed practice, Israel has

followed a policy to decrease the Arab farmers' consumption of underground water for the purpose of removing the Arab farmers to take over their land.

The paper also discussed the water sources in the West Bank where the total hydropower amounts to 850 million cubic metre of underground water.

Israeli water policy

Israel is using 40 per cent of the underground water and it has set up a special policy concerning water in the West Bank to control water sources and to prevent the farmers from using it to irrigate their lands, the paper said.

The water consumed in the agricultural sector amounts to 90 million cubic metres per annum.

The paper also highlighted the labour force conditions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In 1977 the number of people working in the agricultural sector was 47.2 thousand, 43.5 per cent of the 109.9 thousand strong work force. In 1981, the number of people working in the agricultural sector amounted to 30.5 thousand, 22.9 per cent of the total work force.

This decrease in the agricultural work force, the paper stated, was due to the decrease in the cultivated area of the West Bank.

Less farmers

The paper related the decrease in the number of farmers in the West Bank as a dangerous economic and national factor that results from the occupation.

It also serves the Israeli interest to achieve their goal of removing people from their land.

The occupied territories main crops are wheat, hay, barley, sesame, corn and vetches. In 1977, wheat production in the West Bank was 29,700 tonnes and consumption was 87,350 tonnes indicating a deficit of 66 per cent and emphasising the West Bank's dependence on imported wheat from Israel.

Low productivity

The study also showed the low productivity of the land in the West Bank despite the use of modern technology and techniques. The paper recommended that a special fund should be set up to support the Palestinian people's struggle and resistance in the occupied areas, especially those working in the agricultural sector.

This could be achieved by supporting the occupied territories products and granting loans to the farmers of the occupied territories, the paper suggested. Also it was recommended that the Arab market must be open for West Bank produce through setting up a

unified marketing centre.

Dr. Walid Mustafa, from the Al Karmel establishment for studies and consultations, presented another paper on the cereal production under occupation.

He said that in 1982, West Bank and Gaza requirements of cereals reached 176.2 thousand tonnes. The local production covers only 28.5 per cent. Human consumption in the West Bank depends on wheat where it reached in 1983, 147.3 thousand tonnes, local production covers only 15 per cent of it.

Wheat is the main cereal produced in the West Bank where it forms 43.4 per cent of the whole cereal cultivated area.

The land cultivated under wheat and barley forms 75.2 per cent in the West Bank.

The paper pointed out that during the last 17 years of Israeli occupation of the West Bank, the Palestinian people are suffering from economical and inhibiting colonisation.

The paper stated that this occupation is seeking the ruin of national economy and land resources and the increment in building settlements is forcing the Palestinian people to emigrate from their home land.

Dr. Mustafa pointed out the problems that the West Bank agricultural sector is facing. The agricultural sector as well as other sectors in the West Bank are deteriorating, half of the area of the West Bank was confiscated and the outside markets were closed for almost of all Palestinian products. The non-availability of local capital for investment in the agricultural sector and the lack of a directed continuous supporting policy to develop the national products, together with other factors, creates a major obstacle for building up an independent economy, said Dr. Mustafa.

The Khartoum-based Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) presented a paper entitled "the current situation of production and consumption of cereals in the Arab World," in which the organisation said that the cereal production in the Arab World from 1979 to 1981 was 24.1 million tonnes.

It stated that the bulk of this production is centred in Egypt which produces 34 per cent, Morocco 15 per cent, Syria 13 per cent, Sudan 11 per cent, Algeria 8 per cent, Iraq 7 per cent, Tunisia 5 per cent and North Yemen 3 per cent.

The paper also showed that the annual rate of increase in cereal production is only 0.47 per cent. Production in the same period of rice reached 2.6 million tonnes per year, barley 4.7 million tonnes.

Oriental research centre to conduct antiquities research

AMMAN (Petra) — The American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR) is to use a piece of land leased by Suweileh Municipality for conducting research and studies for the Department of Antiquities, according to an agreement signed at the Department of Antiquities Wednesday.

Under the agreement ACOR will establish a research studies complex which will be available for use by students of universities

and colleges, especially those studying history, geography and arts.

The 30 year lease can be renewed subject to the consent of both parties. At the end of the contract the Department of Antiquities will take possession of the installations, buildings and other facilities.

The agreement was signed by the department's director, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, and ACOR's director Mr. David McCreary.

Archaeology field trips slated

AMMAN (J.T.) — Two of Jordan's biggest archaeological sites are the destinations for coming field trips organised by the Friends of Archaeology.

On Friday, July 20, Dr. Bert de Vries will lead a tour to the site of Umm Al Jimal, near Mafraq in northeast Jordan, where he heads the team currently excavating the Nabataean-Roman-Byzantine site.

On Friday, August 3, ar-

chaeology enthusiasts can visit two important sites closer to Amman. The first is Tell Umeiri, which has had Bronze Age through to Hellenistic occupation, and the second is Tell Hisban, near Madaba. Tour leader will be Dr. Lawrence Geraty, now heading the excavations at Umeiri.

Both trips depart at 8:30 a.m. from the Department of Antiquities registration centre in Jabel Amman.

Educationalists debate research developments

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on research in educational developments opened at the Yarmouk University Liaison office in Amman Wednesday.

Acting university president, Dr. Sa'd Hijazi, made a speech in which he outlined the objectives of the university's research centre which is sponsoring the seminar.

Educationalists taking part in the two-day seminar will discuss subjects connected with the centre's contribution to the development of education in Jordan.

Participants include representatives from the Jordanian universities, the Royal Scientific Society and the Ministry of Education.

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Jordan Times

An independent daily newspaper published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975
الصحف الجordanية

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Taxing travel

BY INCREASING the tax paid by Jordanians for the use of the Queen Alia International Airport, from JD 3 to JD 10, the government did not just raise airport tax by JD 7. It has imposed a new levy on the citizen, a travel tax, to increase public revenue and probably also to curb private sector's spending outside the country.

There is nothing wrong for a country like Jordan — meagre resources, citizenry wealthier than the government, etc. — to levy tax, small as it may be, on travel. Citizens who can afford a trip to Europe, America or the Far East for business or pleasure can also afford to pay 10 dinars to help the government carry out its functions. By the same token, those who make many trips abroad can afford many JD 10s. And so on. Besides, many other countries have found it necessary to collect travel taxes from their citizens — and the practice is acceptably spreading among most countries facing economic problems.

The problem with all that was introduced — or imposed — yesterday, however, is the way we did it.

We really do not know how the decision was taken, at what level it was recommended and why it had to be implemented literally overnight. But from the terse statement that was issued and from all other evidence that could be collected, it was not difficult to conclude that, apart from a policy decision that was made, no real effort to calculate the impact of such a decision was expended. Could not the government for instance tell us how much money it hoped to raise from the new tax? And why JD 10, not 9 or 8 or 12, was selected as the right figure? Does the government know how much it spends on operating and maintaining the airport? Has it made a study on travel patterns of Jordanians, and how the increase in tax is going to affect them, or the tourism business in the country? Did the officials take political factors in consideration when recommending the measure? And have they thought of the right way to break the news to the people?

In an article published in Al Ra'i newspaper Wednesday, an unnamed government minister was blaming people who spread groundless rumours about senior government officials and politicians close to them. Did he not know that other people believed those rumours simply because they know very little else about the work of the government. Why on earth would the government take a sound and needed decision like yesterday's and not explain it fully, justify it fully and sell it to everybody? We wonder.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Shades of Zionist terror

WHEN THE international community denounced Zionism as a racist movement, it implied that racism is not confined to the Zionist ideology alone but rather includes all individuals, organisations and other forces that adopt this ideology and practise it in the form of terror, and aggression, materially or morally.

We can judge actions by ideologies behind them. But Zionism has various faces, and yet, its military form, Israel, convinces us that there can be no Zionist who is less extreme than the other, since all Zionists work for the achievement of one goal: expansionism through terror and aggression.

Those in power in Israel are not at all different from those opposition parties outside it, though sometimes one detects the presence of some sort of disagreement between the two sides. Both work for the same objective: to try to achieve Zionist ambitions. These focus on maintaining occupation of the whole of Palestine, and imposing Israeli hegemony over all the Middle East region. Whatever the results of the coming elections in Israel, the future government there will embody a coalition of extremists and moderates, laymen and religious factions and all other elements of the Zionist entity.

The combination of an Israeli government should in Zionism's view, be able to address the world community in more than one language, using more than one style or method but, of course, without tampering with the essence of Zionism and its aims of expansionism and aggression. Therefore, the Zionist-terror society is not and cannot be subject to plans of certain persons or parties, but is rather a tool manipulated by the Zionist ideology, that which had been condemned by the international community.

Al Dustour: New Jordanian-Palestinian stage

PLO CHAIRMAN Yasser Arafat announced at his press conference Tuesday that the Jordanian-Palestinian relations have now gone beyond co-ordination stage and reached the stage of joint Arab action. This statement underlines the importance of such relations at the present crucial stage for the Palestine problem.

No doubt this statement, coming from the leader of the PLO, reflects the keenness of both the Palestinians and Jordanians on cementing their mutual ties and co-operation. Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian people as a whole realise the uniqueness of the Jordanian role and the service it can offer towards solving the Palestine problem, and they both realise the present serious circumstances the whole region is passing through. Needless to say, Arafat's stand and his policies have won him the full support and backing of the Palestinian people on both banks, and especially on the West Bank, where the people have voiced their blessing of the PLO's policies which are being co-ordinated with Jordan's.

Arafat's announcement that Jordan and the PLO will now embark on a joint Arab action to confront Zionist plans in the occupied lands is warmly welcomed by our people under Israeli rule, who see in it another sign of hope looming in the horizon. It goes without saying that the challenges that confront the Jordanians and Palestinians, and the Israeli policies of building colonies and expropriating Arab land require joint Arab action and pan-Arab efforts. The Jordanians and the Palestinians should not be left alone at the front, but should have the assistance and backing of all other Arab states.

Sawt Al Shaab: Gulf war should stop

AN ISLAMIC mediation committee which meets in Jeddah Wednesday has compiled several reports on the efforts that had been exerted for ending the Gulf war. The reports, no doubt, offer ample explanation about each party's position and expose Iran's desires and ambitions. The committee has to find a way to end the war and open the door for peaceful negotiations, since this war is sapping resources of two neighbouring Islamic states and causing so much suffering and destruction.

Iraq is, no doubt, extending a hand for peace from a position of strength, and the committee has to convince Iran that the Iraqis are determined to repel aggression. President Saddam Hussein said in a celebration to mark his country's National Day that his country desires peace and wants to see all countries of the Gulf co-operating to achieve that goal.

Palestinian refugees: The 'moral millstone'

By Ken Fleet

I COME from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. Our founder, Bertrand Russell, is best known for his opposition to nuclear weapons in the last years of his long life. However, when he made his last public pronouncement at the age of 97, two days before he died, in 1970, it was to do with the situation in the Middle East. It was delivered by his secretary at a conference of parliamentarians in Cairo. In it he condemned the most recent bombing raids by Israeli planes and likened them to the attack the Vietnamese had been forced to suffer and about which he had been so concerned that he had set up a special Tribunal of Investigation. He went on to say:

"The development of the crisis in the Middle East is both dangerous and intractable. For over 20 years Israel has expanded by force of arms. After every stage in this expansion Israel has appealed to 'reason' and has suggested 'negotiations'. This is the traditional role of the imperial power, because it wishes to consolidate with the least difficulty what it has taken already by violence. Every new conquest becomes the new basis of the proposed negotiation from strength, which ignores the injustice of the previous aggression. The aggression committed by Israel must be condemned, not only because no state has the right to annex foreign territory, but because every expansion is also an experiment to discover how much more aggression the world will tolerate."

His words have proved to be only too prophetic.

Russell described the Palestinian refugees as "a moral millstone around the neck of world

Jewry". (It is a saving grace that many Jews would agree with his sentiment).

It was abundantly clear to Russell that the Palestinians had "every right to the homeland from which they had been driven" and that "the denial of that right is at the heart of the continuing conflict". He refused to accept that Israeli aggression and injustice could be condoned by invoking the horrors the Jews had suffered at the hands of the Nazis. Russell demanded Israeli withdrawal from the territories it had occupied in 1967 as the first step towards a just settlement without which there could be no resolution of the conflict of the Middle East.

Since Russell died, far from any withdrawal, we have witnessed further Israeli expansion into Lebanon. At the same time it has used all possible means to consolidate its hold on the other occupied territories, designed to make disengagement from Israel more and more difficult. Life for Palestinians living under the Israeli has become more and more intolerable. Arabs living in Israel have only ever enjoyed very limited human rights which are continually under threat. They are second-class citizens and barely that. In the occupied territories they have no rights at all. Israel acts as an occupying power but does not admit to being such. As a consequence it is able to avoid the provisions of the Hague and Geneva Conventions which seek to give some protection to civilians who find themselves in this unfortunate position.

The native population is subjected to arbitrary arrests, interrogations, torture and imprisonment, while settlers frequently go unpunished for acts of

violence and terrorism. People are confined to their homes or have their movements curtailed. Some are expelled from the country. Collective punishments are imposed in straight contravention of the Geneva Convention. Curfews cause not only discomfort and inconvenience but real suffering and hardship to the inhabitants, who are unable to carry on the normal occupations by which they win their livelihoods. Houses are actually blown-up, bulldozed or bricked-up.

Freedom of thought, too, is seriously restricted. Intellectuals and writers are particular targets for imprisonment or expulsion. A very strict censorship affects newspapers, books and magazines. Even school text books are closely vetted. The word 'Palestine' is never allowed to appear. The facts and the teaching of history and geography are distorted by this process. Universities are placed under close restrictions and made to bear disproportionate financial burdens. It is notorious that the University of Bir Zeit is constantly being closed and the staff and students subjected to harassment.

Great obstacles are placed in the way of Arabs who wish to build, including municipalities, in sharp contrast to the response to Jewish settlers who are given every encouragement. Land is confiscated by the Israelis on a wide variety of pretexts. Very attractive financial inducements are held out to Jews to encourage them to settle on the West Bank.

I have only had time to mention in broad outline a fraction of the oppressions suffered daily by the Palestinians subject to Israel's domination. They were reported in great detail by the Russell Commission of Investigation that presented its testimony to the United Nations Conference on the Question of Palestine last year. This testimony will be elaborated

at the Russell Hearings which should take place later this year, together with evidence about Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon.

What is the aim of the Israeli authorities in all this? I cannot believe that it is simple irrationality and inhumanity that activates them, although both these cardinal vices manifest themselves in the process. Is it not the aim to make life so intolerable for the Palestinians that they feel they have no option but to quit their homeland? Or, alternatively, if they endure and remain, is it to try to ensure they will eventually become passive subjects of the dominant power with no leadership, no culture, no history of their own, completely powerless and without any sense of their own dignity and identity?

Was not this the motivation for Israel's invasion of Lebanon? To 'destroy the PLO which had given some focus for the aspirations of the Palestinian people, a reason to hope, and a universal recognition of their right to exist with their own unique identity and state. Does this not help to explain the otherwise mindless savagery of the appalling massacres at Sabra and Shatilla? That the Palestinians had to be taught the lesson that if they would not go away they would surely be eliminated?

I am from the European Peace movement. What is, or should be, its concern about these matters? This movement has grown tremendously in size and self-confidence over the last four years. Its impetus and major preoccupation has, of course, been the dangers inherent in growth, sophistication and proliferation of nuclear weapons. Hundreds and thousands of European men and women have been acutely aware of the doctrines of "theatre war", "first strike" and the like, and of the new weapon systems which

give them tangible form and menace.

But the peace movement is now becoming aware of the dangers to world peace, and with it to the future of the whole of mankind, that arise from conflicts in Central America, Africa and pre-eminently in the Middle East. We believe it is no accident that cruise missiles are being stationed in Comiso, Sicily from whence they can reach targets in the Middle East. We know that this zone is considered of high strategic importance by all the major powers and that Western governments are pre-occupied by their need to ensure oil supplies. If war should break out between the superpowers, Europe is the most vulnerable territory because it is thick with nuclear weapons and bases. But we must be aware that such a war, could most easily be detonated by a crisis originating in the Middle East.

We have all seen on our television sets, recently President Reagan's warships bombarding Lebanon. We have observed with some satisfaction that they were unsuccessful in destroying the determination of the Muslim majority there. But we also realise that the Americans, using Israel as their surrogate, have not given up their hegemonic ambitions in the region. And we have good reason to believe that Israel itself possesses the capacity to bring nuclear weapons into use, either as a threat or destroyer.

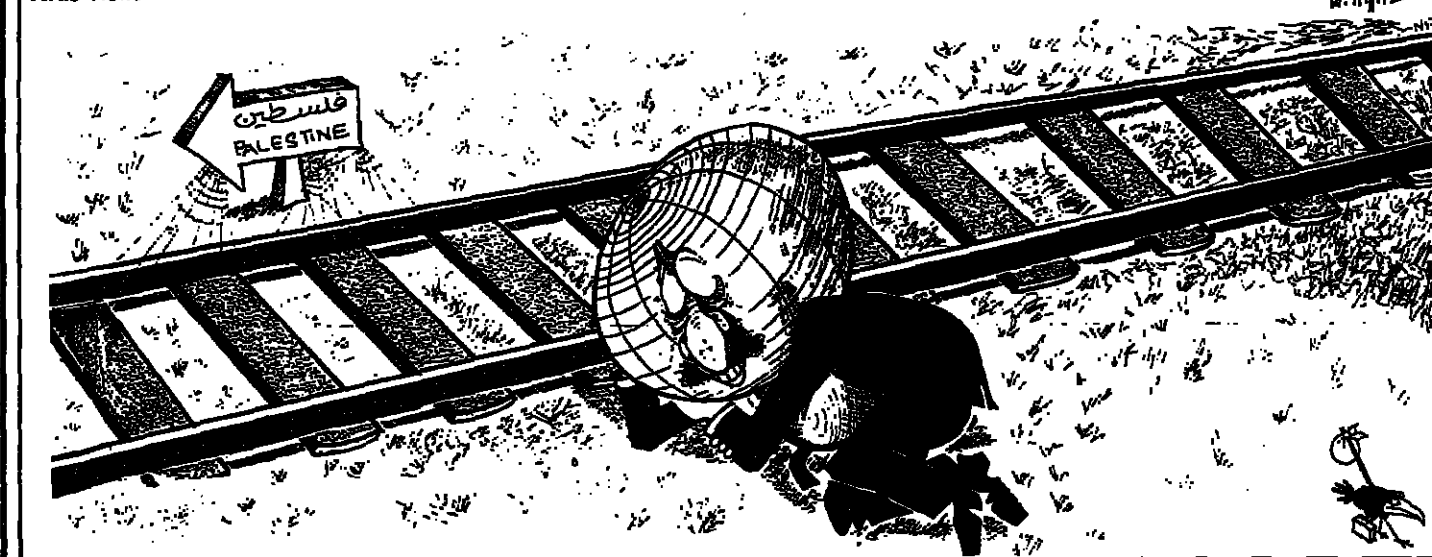
The peace movement is beginning to widen its horizons beyond the ultimate catastrophe of all-out nuclear war. We have started to pay attention to the frightening power of today's conventional weapons, which have already manifested themselves in Arab-Israeli conflicts. Some of us recognise that we have to look beyond armaments to the social context of the arms race and con-

flict and understand that these problems can never be resolved until the human injustices and inequalities that are at their root are confronted.

These connections were brought home vividly when we were meeting at our first European Nuclear Disarmament Convention in Brussels in 1982, two years after we launched the Russell END Appeal and had built support from all over Europe. It so happened that our gathering took place in the middle of Israel's invasion of Lebanon. While we met before the most dreadful massacres had taken place the brutal reality of that invasion became clear to our delegates as they listened intently for news of developments. Although we had come together primarily to discuss the threat to Europe of a future nuclear war it was quite impossible not to grasp how relevant this current, conventional war outside Europe was to our concerns. As a consequence we arranged to send a delegation of parliamentarians to Tel Aviv to hold discussions with the Israeli peace movement, whose burgeoning was the single encouraging outcome of the Lebanon conflict. We participated in a delegation of young people to Beirut while the bombing was at its height to show solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

We are holding our third Convention in Perugia, Italy this July. Questions concerning the Mediterranean are high on the agenda. Our hope is that we can help stimulate public opinion to demand not only a Europe but also a Middle East that will be free of nuclear weapons. And free of the oppression, tyranny and injustice that feed these monstrosities as well. We have to make these connections if we are to realise this high but necessary ambition — Voice of the Arab World.

Arab News



Mondale: Long trip to Democratic peak

Reuter

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter Mondale has emerged as the Democratic Party's standard-bearer through a tireless display of political will and determination rather than through inspiration or flair.

Understudy first to Hubert Humphrey and then to Jimmy Carter, "Fritz" Mondale has spent years in single-minded pursuit of the U.S. presidency, painstakingly building the connections and power bases needed to win his party's nomination.

The hard work paid off this year, almost a full decade after Mr. Mondale, 56, first made his presidential aspirations public.

The Democrats, confronted with a powerful foe in the incumbent president, Ronald Reagan, flirted at times with the "new ideas" of Colorado Senator Gary Hart and the hard-hitting rhetoric of black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson.

But in the end they have settled on a known quantity — Mr. Mondale, an old-style politician firmly wedded to the ideals and principles long associated with the party.

Mr. Mondale, then junior senator from Minnesota, first toyed

with the idea of running for president a couple of years before the 1976 election. But he quickly withdrew from consideration and Mr. Carter, an outsider little known in Washington, eventually won the White House. Mr. Mondale was given the vice-presidency.

Mr. Mondale, considered by some a dull and tedious campaigner, learned his political trade from some of the party's past luminaries.

His principal mentor was Mr. Humphrey, himself a former vice-president, who ran unsuccessfully for president against Richard Nixon in 1968.

Enamoured with the "new deal" liberalism of President Franklin Roosevelt, Mr. Mondale, after qualifying as a lawyer, began his political career in the 1950s in the campaigns that made Mr. Humphrey mayor of Minneapolis and later a U.S. senator.

The ties he developed during those campaigns produced his first political job in 1960 when he was named Minnesota's attorney general.

Four years later, he was appointed U.S. senator to the seat vacated when Mr. Humphrey became Lyndon Johnson's vice-president.

While his ascent to the Senate

was achieved without ever having to run for election, Mr. Mondale quickly established himself as a force in the chamber, championing the traditional Democratic causes of civil rights, labour reform and consumer protection. The voters of Minnesota returned him to the Senate for two more terms.

His likely November battle against Mr. Reagan will be an uphill struggle. Public opinion polls have consistently shown the incumbent with a sizeable lead over Mr. Mondale.

But the ex-vice-president has on occasion this year changed his familiar campaign style.

When Sen. Hart suddenly and unexpectedly surged past Mr. Mondale in early state primary and caucus contests, the midwestern descendant of Norwegian ancestors unveiled a combative "fighting Fritz" style.

His attack on Sen. Hart's experience proved effective and he regained his front-runner status.

And Mr. Mondale's selection of New York Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro as the first woman vice presidential candidate on a major U.S. party ticket has electrified the campaign.

Mr. Mondale's biggest problem may be his association with Mr.

Carter, the man Mr. Reagan easily defeated four years ago. Mr. Mondale upset many party stalwarts by his weekend decision to appoint Bert Lance, who resigned under a cloud in 1977 as Mr. Carter's budget director, to be chairman of his election campaign.

Previously Mr. Mondale had paid just enough heed to the former president to show respect while distancing himself from policies such as the anti-Soviet grain embargo which made Mr. Carter unpopular.

Before he can turn his full attention to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Mondale must repair a badly battered Democratic Party.

Mr. Mondale's mastery of Sen. Hart and Mr. Jackson came at great expense to party unity and he now must try to woo back into the fold both Sen. Hart's young, white urban constituency and the black and Hispanic minorities which favoured Mr. Jackson.

The key to the Nov. 6 election may lie with America's independent voters, who in the past have generally provided the margin of victory. Mr. Mondale will have to convince those unfatigued with either major party that they were wrong in 1980 when they cast their ballots for Mr. Reagan.

Turner ventures out of Trudeau's tall shadow

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — With Pierre Trudeau gone, Canadians now have two months to choose between a former finance minister turned lawyer and a Quebec mining president turned politician.

This sprawling land of 25 million people is embarked on a marathon election campaign that ends with voters going to the ballot box on Sept. 4.

The parliamentary general election was called Monday by the new prime minister, John Turner. He resigned from Mr. Trudeau's cabinet in 1975 to become a lawyer and then returned from political exile last month to take over the Liberals when Mr. Trudeau bowed out after 16 years in power.

His chief opponent will be Conservative Party Leader Brian Mulroney, a mining tycoon who won control of the opposition party without ever having run for political office.

Both are in sharp contrast to the flamboyant, charismatic Trudeau, the intellectual who entered politics to save French-speaking Quebec province from separatism but ended with his popularity plummeting in the recession.

Mr. Turner and Mr. Mulroney have much in common. Both are fluent in English and French, want more free trade, are keen to improve relations with the United States and say the federal government here in Ottawa should be less interventionist.

But the Liberals are quick to attack Mr. Mulroney as a politician of style, not substance, who lacks the vital experience of having been in power.

Mr. Mulroney, the electrician's son from a Quebec mill town, is always eager to distance himself in the voters' minds from the Oxford-educated, wealthy Liberal "golden boy" Turner.

In an age when television impact is critical in an election, this could be a campaign where personalities, not policies, have the starring roles.

As the widely-read Canadian columnist Richard Gwyn put it: "Mulroney's the guy you'd love to have next door to invite over for a barbecue, Turner's the guy you love to have in the cockpit when your plane hits rough weather, as our economy is now doing."

In calling the election, Mr. Turner had to ask Queen Elizabeth to postpone a trip to this commonwealth country. But he felt the balloting was vital at a time of economic uncertainty.

Canada's growth rate is much slower than the United States', its biggest export partner. Interest rates are the highest in 20 months, and the Canadian dollar has hit a record low of under 76 U.S. cents.

In calling a snap summer election, Mr. Turner said that "a government, any government, to take the kind of steps required by current economic circumstances needs a clear and fresh mandate."

He hopes to widen his party's pull beyond Quebec, source of half of its parliamentary seats, and courageously decided to stand in British Columbia, a wasteland for the Liberals under Mr. Trudeau.

Struggle on for Brazil president's succession

Since the death of the plan for a return to direct presidential elections in Brazil, the official political party has virtually collapsed and the succession struggle is on, Andrew Whitley reports.

RIO DE JANEIRO — "At least the game is now clearer. The players are beginning to show their hands." That opinion from a leading Brazilian politician articulated the general mood of the country following President Joao Figueiredo's recent abrupt decision to withdraw his plan for a return to direct presidential elections in Brazil.

The plan, presented in the form of a constitutional amendment, was removed from the chessboard when opposition politicians in Congress refused to back down in their determination to press for direct elections this year, rather than in 1988 as the military-led government was proposing.

This apparent fit of pique from General Figueiredo, on seeing his pet project in danger of being modified radically, could be interpreted as a step backwards for *Abertura*, the military's codename for the gradual restoration of full democracy to Brazil.

Yet *Abertura*, in the sense of a political evolution guided from the top, has not existed for some time. President Figueiredo's chronic inability to lead, or even arrange a consensus, and the way in which the opposition parties stole the initiative — mobilising millions of demonstrators in their campaign for direct presidential elections — put paid to any illusions the generals may have still had.

The drama in Congress was almost welcomed with relief by the protagonists. After many months of shadow boxing and endless talk of conciliation, it meant that at least the decks were being cleared for action.

Recently two of the four declared presidential hopefuls from the official Partido Democratico Social (PDS), Vice-President Aureliano Chaves and Senator Marco Maciel, announced that they were standing down as candidates. As both men had made their dissatisfaction with the government and their party clear for some time, their defection came as no surprise.

But their statement that they would not be participating in September's PDS convention, which will pick the party's candidate for the electoral college in January, "with the way the rules are now" was a serious blow to the dwindling hopes of maintaining a semblance of unity in the party.

The break-up of the military-created party, based on loyalty to the ideals of "the 1964 revolution", went a stage further when breakaway faction calling itself the "Frente Liberal" formalised its existence. Its platform calls for a government of national reconciliation.

The real victor, emerging stronger than ever from the rubble of the PDS, is Mr. Paulo Maluf, the former Sao Paulo state governor, who is by far Brazil's most adept politician. The raucous "malufistas" have run rings round the

inept attempts of his opponents to isolate him. Although widely disliked as an unprincipled machine politician, Mr. Maluf now commands the support of two-thirds of the delegates to the PDS convention.

But for all practical purposes, at least as far as Gen Figueiredo and his remaining handful of loyal political aides are concerned, the PDS is dead. They no longer have an instrument through which they can exercise their will, whether in congress or the electoral college.

With the president consciously counting the days until he can retire — "eight months and 20 days to go," he recently told one visitor — no intervention can be expected from that quarter. Instead the political tune is being called by a small coterie of civilian and military officials.

Among them are Planning Minister Antonio Delfino Netto, Mr. Ibrahim Abi-Ackel, the justice minister and Gen. Octavio Medeiros, the national intelligence chief. For them any date in the foreseeable future is too soon for direct elections which, by their own admission, mean handing power to the opposition.

Gen. Figueiredo's constitutional amendment proposal broke up on the shoals of his own party's internal dissent. But the unexpected, sudden stiffening of resistance from the equally divided opposition camp also helped to bring about the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. Ulysses Guimarães, the veteran leader of the Partido do Movimento Democratico Brasileiro (PMDB), has had an equally hard time of it recently, trying to unite the opposition parties around a common platform on the succession issue.

Most opposition politicians now privately recognise that, in the face of the government's obduracy on the question, direct elections are no longer a realistic possibility. Instead they would settle for getting a compromise candidate.

Such a man is Mr. Tangreco Neves, the PMDB governor of Minas Gerais state, a wily old fox who briefly held office as prime minister before 1964 (during Brazil's flirtation with parliamentary government) and a man of impeccably moderate credentials. But "Mineiros", as that state's natives are known, are noted for their caution and Mr. Neves is moving carefully before committing himself fully as the opposition's standard-bearer.

A first step is to secure his home base in Minas Gerais, traditionally a powerful state. In essence that means a pact with Mr. Chaves, himself a Mineiro and a former state governor.

Unaccountably, the dream of "power to the people", so powerful just three months ago, appears to have fizzled out. "It was all political carnival," say local pundits condescendingly — Financial Times news feature.

THE LITERARY CORNER

Criticism of criticism

Waleed Seif diagnoses but does not remedy

TRYING TO further the discussion I started in the Literary Corner of the Jordan Times about five weeks ago, and originating from a serious and pressing intention to help develop a better approach for Arabic and Jordanian literary criticism, I reached Dr. Waleed Seif, a prominent Jordanian critic, poet, novelist, playwright and TV-series writer, to explain the difficulty and awkwardness of Jordanian literary criticism in particular, which my friend among many others keeps complaining of (see the Literary Corner, Thursday-Friday, June 7-8, 1984). In his sincere attempt to interpret this ambiguous phenomenon, Dr. Seif unintentionally fell in the "critical zone" itself. He resorted to a highly specialised language and used academic jargon which made it difficult for even a specialist and a practitioner to understand, let alone the layman. Being an academician himself, perhaps he just could not help it. But despite the complexity of his explanation, some of his views remain comprehensible. Commenting on the state of the art of Arabic literary criticism, Dr. Seif has the following to say:

"Arabic literary criticism at present suffers markedly from a lack of scholarly methodology, and consequently lack of a well-defined systematic terminology. Most of what is meant to be literary criticism is characterised by a highly-impressionistic terminology which is vague and to a great extent idiosyncratic."

It is written with a language closely similar to the poetic language it is meant to describe. In many instances, one almost fails to distinguish between the descriptive language of the critic and that of the literary texts it revolves around."

The following comment through which the ex-professor of Arabic tries to explain why Arabic literary criticism fell short of conveying its message to the Arab readers in general and specialists in particular will not please my friend at all:

"The situation can be linked to, and thus partly explained by the present state of the common stylistic use of Arabic which, for a time, has been passing through a stage of de-automatisation. Recent findings of modern linguistics, particularly linguistic stylistics, can give insight into this situation which also has a significant bearing on the current state of modern Arabic poetry. Essentially, the poetic language can be viewed as a deliberate deviation from the norms of the general language, the language of ordinary prose. By deviation we mean the intentional distortion of some of the normal patterns of the language in certain points of structure — the normal acceptable combination of words in sentences. In the

poetic language, this is responsible for figurative expressions producing the so-called poetic aesthetic surprise. Now, deviation as such can only be reflected against the normal linguistic background which consists of the rules and accepted norms of the language in its common use. Thus, it can be maintained that the structure of a poem consists of both the linguistic background and the linguistic foreground (the intentional violation of the norms of the background) which accounts for the poetic aesthetic oddity."

At this point, I imagine my friend screaming, "This is extremely difficult to understand. How on earth am I supposed to understand. It proves my point that Arabic literary criticism is meant to be vague and awkward, and consequently, not understood."

"You are being unfair," I would answer in an attempt to cool him down, "I agree with you; it is rather difficult, but it reflects an academic excellence in approaching criticism. It is possibly addressed to academicians and specialists, but it is still retaining a meaningful treatment of the subject of literary criticism, quite the contrary of those you have in mind. Just contemplate the way he handles the question of language in literary criticism."

"All languages pass through

stylistic stages, either in "automatisation," or the opposite, "de-automatisation". By automatisation we mean as general stylistic stage of language wherein it is characterised by rigid schematised norms in common use. I must emphasise here that in this context, I am not referring to inherent features of the language cognitive system, but rather to its practical stylistic utilisation. All languages at all times equally have the creative potentiality of producing, through their users, expressions encompassing infinite human thoughts and experience. What mainly differs from a historical stage to another is the common way of utilising this infinite capacity, that is, the actual use of language by its users, which reflects the current general social character. When enjoying a high degree of automatisation, the common style of a language tends to be highly idiomatic. Therefore, native speakers acquire not only grammatical rules and vocabulary, but also complete idiomatic phrases linked to well-defined situations. In this case, oddity in language usage can immediately be felt and reacted to."

He then moves to discuss the development of Arabic and how it fits within this context, delineating its limitations:

"Arabic in the Abbasid period was strongly automatised due, perhaps, to well-established social ins-

tutions including cultural ones. It is worth saying that in such stylistic stage, the common use of language comprises what is called, "registers" in British linguistics — "registers", well-defined and distinguished in their characteristic features. To clarify this concept, it suffices to say here that every language comprises various brands of style, each of which is functionally associated with specified situations or range of situations in actual use of language. Hence, the language of journalism, scientific research, politics, religion, etc. Each of such stylistic registers has its own characteristic stylistic feature within the general language and its broad common use. In a language, highly sophisticated like English now, these register stylistic brands are clearly delineated and thus easily distinguished. Each has its own characteristic terminology, expressions, vocabulary, idiomatic phrases, clichés... etc. Unfortunately, Arabic common style at this stage of history is passing through a temporary stage of de-automatisation where the registers are not well distinguished and recognised in actual use. Much of our common use in different situations is highly idiosyncratic and impressionistic. We manipulate language in such individualistic fashion so that poetic and figurative expressions run easily in our intellectual conversations and writings. We are inclined to search for odd expressions and indirect references. Even in a political essay, one does not fail to find much poetry. This in itself would make the task of modern Arabic poets much more difficult."

He finally concludes: "This overall situation of Arabic common style reflects, in my opinion, a laxation in our social establishment in all its aspects. I am sure that the social transformation we all strive to achieve will bring about a new stage of an automatised common use of language, reflecting well-defined common patterns of social behaviour and thoughts, thus rescuing our literature from its current crisis."

Waleed Seif did his best in trying to diagnose the diseases of Arabic literary criticism, but I am afraid he made his point very clear only to a special type of readers, leaving the rest, including my friend, in the dark, which is generally the case with Jordanian critics, but this time it can be attributed to strictly academic reasons. Let us hope for better criticism which can combine the eloquence of literature with the rationality of academicism, and thus address a wide variety of our good people whose thirst for knowledge is outstandingly increasing.

— Ahmad Jaber

Randa Habib's Corner

Labs can scare you

IF YOU decide to have a test at one of those government laboratories, prepare yourself because there is a strong chance that you are in, for a surprise.

One of my readers called last week to reveal to me that her mother had a blood test at a government laboratory... The results were alarming to the extent that her doctor insisted to repeat the test, but this time at a private laboratory.

The new results were strikingly different from the previous one. To make sure, a third test was done again at a private lab in order to set the record straight and find out which one of the previous results was more accurate.

The results of the third and second test turned out to be similar. My reader then sent me the three reports. Needless to say, without the help of a friend physician I could not have been able to sort out the inscribed figures. The first remark on the result papers "the normal", which is usually printed clearly, was illegibly hand-written in the government laboratory's report.

Now let's go back to the tests themselves: Those of the government were dated July 9 and those of the private labs were dated July 10 and 12. The government report stated that the triglycerides rates in the blood reached 890 M.G., when it is known that the normal range is 0-173 M.G., then I have to say, there is a good reason to worry.

In the private labs reports the triglycerides rate was 205 M.G. (out...)

The case with the cholesterol rate was the same: The normal range being between 170 - 250 M.G., my reader's other private laboratory report indicated she had 270 M.G., while the government lab report indicated 436 M.G. again.

I will save you the other details which are too far from being pleasing and I would like to ask the Ministry of Health, "Do we have to verify each test we make by another two tests?"

But, to be fair also, some private laboratories do make mistakes — some of them — bad, as well.

Bird-watchers, Italian hunters in new conflict

By Patrick Worsnip

Reuter

(cuckold) — just about the worst insult in Italy.

PARMA, Italy — Bird-watchers: You may love them or laugh at them, but someone in Italy tried to blow them up.

A bomb went off one night in May in front of an office of the Italian Bird Protection League (LIPU) at Pellarò near Reggio Calabria in the toe of Italy, damaging the door and windows although causing no casualties.

The explosion occurred just hours before local bird-lovers staged a demonstration against the annual shooting by hunters of honey buzzards, which migrate northwards each spring from Africa to central Europe.

Local hunting organisations denied responsibility for the blast, but the incident dramatised the latest conflict between Italy's army of hunters and its growing band of nature conservationists over the country's wildlife laws.

Italy has tightened up the laws considerably in recent years, but the powerful hunting lobby is trying to get a new bill through parliament which would partially relax them.

The issue is an emotive one, Italy, with about 1.7 million holders of hunting licences, has long been a graveyard for wildlife, especially migratory birds.

Guns are easily obtainable and every August 18, when the shooting season begins, hunters loose off in all directions. If they cannot find wild creatures some are not ashamed to bag domestic cats. Accidental human casualties are frequent.

Francesco Mezzatesta, general secretary of LIPU, says this urge to shoot is a social phenomenon, especially in southern Italy. "It's the rifle as a symbol of power," he said at the league's headquarters in this north Italian city.

The bird-lovers say the calabrian hunters mow down 1,000 honey buzzards a year from strategically placed bunkers on the coast, and that anyone who fails to bag one is considered a "cornuto"

The Calabrians deny this jibe, but one local hunting group said in a letter to a newspaper that shooting the species — a handsome chocolate and white bird of prey with bright yellow eyes — was a tradition and a "source of joy and merriment".

In local elections recently in the town of Villa San Giovanni near Reggio Calabria, so many voters spoiled their ballot papers by writing "long live hunting" on them that newspapers said the hunters were now the third largest "party" in the area.

"There's a wall of ignorance which is so widespread that here we are in the darkest middle ages," fumes Mr. Mezzatesta, who has been sharply attacked by writers to Calabrian dairies.

The honey buzzard, like all other birds of prey and many other species, is protected in Italy. The May shoot is doubly illegal because it also falls outside the hunting season which ends in March.

Italy's present law on the subject dates from 1977, but just as important, say the conservationists, was a Supreme Court ruling two years ago that wildlife is state property and taking protected species is consequently a serious offence.

Parliamentarian Giacomo Rosini, vice-president of the Hunting Federation, this year drafted a bill which LIPU says would have the effect of making law-breakers subject only to fines rather than possible prison sentences.

There was a storm of protest from the conservationists, and the popular wildlife magazine Airone (Heron) gathered 200,000 signatures against the proposed bill. Mr. Rosini and Airone between them have now drafted a new version which extends the list of "specially protected" species of animals and birds, with up to two years in jail for those who kill or capture them.

They say this is a point of principle as in many areas the laws are not enforced anyway.

Brain training: Pepping up the cells with memory jogging

By Wolfgang Stöckel

MEMORY JOGGING tones up the mind just as effectively as the physical variety keeps the body in trim, say the authors of a new book.

It contains a programme originally devised as a computer dialogue to help patients to convalesce, and the book seems sure to become a non-fiction bestseller.

Memory jogging is basically the by-product of an extensive research project carried out over several years. It was prompted by the discovery, made by doctors and psychologists, that patients' IQs decline markedly when they spend any length of time in hospital.

The change in surroundings is to blame. A hospital ward is a depressing environment. Patients don't get enough movement and are kept in a state of limbo, cut off from family and work.

The activity of their brain cells is slowed down. Their powers of logical thought decline. Their memories grow worse and worse as a result.

There is a swift improvement after about three weeks in hospital. By then the patient has come to terms with the new environment and got down to fresh activities in hospital, especially during convalescence.

The patient begins to show interest in what is going on outside hospital again. But brain damage is irreversible unless action is taken in time to help people who are sick or bedridden for a long time.

In the late 1970s the Baden state pension fund commissioned a memory jogging programme from staff at Paderborn Uni-

versity. Psychologist Siegfried Leht, one of the scientists who worked on the programme, is now on the staff of the psychiatric ward at Erlangen University Hospital.

Rows of figures and letters are arranged in a seemingly arbitrary fashion, alongside, above and below each other on the monitor screen or, in this case, in the book.

The aim is to memorise the sequences and work out connections. At the computer screen answers are entered in on the keyboard. Users of the book need a pencil. The objective is to train the memory and powers of concentration.

The learner patient may find it slow going, but he isn't expected to break records.

The first stage is concerned with recognising identical signs. Then short-term memory is trained and, finally, long-term memory.

Can the patient remember specific signs and sequences after some time? If he can, psychologists say he has successfully exercised his long-term memory.

That can be extremely useful for patients, such as young motorcyclists hospitalised after serious crashes in which they have suffered brain damage.

They need to re-learn and train their mental powers. It does the healthy no harm either. Memory jogging could become a craze.

Dr. Leht compares his rows of letters and numbers with crossword puzzles, card and other games. Mental exercise is always an important aspect of leisure activities of this kind.

So there are no limits to memory jogging. Ten minutes a day at the office can counteract the consequences of routine work.

People who take the book with them on holiday need have no fears of difficulty in re-adjusting to work after weeks spent lazing in the sun.

The authors make no claim to have devised a technique by which to develop intelligence, but they do feel memory jogging counteracts symptoms of ageing.

Memory jogging brushes up a failing memory and can also effectively combat feelings of loneliness. Similar techniques of mental exercise are even used in space.

Both U.S. astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts practise mental therapy along the lines of memory jogging, having discovered that everyone who spends weeks cooped up in a space capsule tends to return with a poor general bill of health.

The basic programme devised in Paderborn can be extended. It is generally felt to be an ideal training programme to be tackled singlehandedly.

It is much more than a game. It would appear to be humanly and medically essential as a general

health precaution and a therapy for use during convalescence.

Initial experiments with groups of volunteers have shown that memory jogging is popular with old and young alike, with hard-pressed executives and hospital patients.

Yet even memory jogging has limits in as much as it is no substitute for the lack of sensual stimulus resulting from life in a sterile, monotonous environment.

Walks, travel, observation of nature, visits to museums, music and sport are important catalysts.

Germans eat more than they need

By Margret Kampf

WEST GERMANS still eat much more than they need: too much sugar, too much fat and too much alcohol. Diet-related illness costs at least DM40bn a year, says Bonn Health Minister Heiner Geissler.

He was outlining details of the Bonn government's new nutrition report. It is the fifth, to be mailed to all institutions dealing with nutritional issues, and cost the Ministry DM172,000.

The over-30s are said to be particularly prone to overweight. Illnesses caused by overweight increase considerably in this age group.

They include cardiac and circulatory complaints, high blood pressure, arteriosclerosis of the brain, diabetes and gout.

Between the age of 36 and 65 West Germans on average derive over 12 per cent of their energy intake from alcohol.

Smokers need more vitamins than non-smokers. Young people tend to have an ill-balanced diet, with too much emphasis on sweets and potato chips.

The latest statistics reveal that West Germans are world champion meat-eaters, sinking their teeth into 90 kilograms per head per year.

But eating too much meat triggers many complaints typical of advanced societies. Much food is said to be overvalued. Consumers ought to be able to decide for themselves how much salt they eat.

Sugar consumption is still high at 37 kilograms per year, but at least there has been no further increase. Herr Geissler says health safety campaigns have started to have an effect in this connection.

He also feels some headway has been made in reducing residual toxins in foodstuffs. The "food burden on the consumer" is said to have been eased.

The number of complaints about veterinary medicines has declined since the mid-1970s. The health hazard of an unbalanced diet is certainly greater than that of residual toxins in food.

Checks are to be made all over the country to make sure how high the toxin count in foodstuffs is.

Inadequate hygiene in handling food is another health hazard. Food poisoning is on the increase, says the Federal Statistics Office. In 1982 there were 40,000 registered cases of salmonellosis.

Special attention is now to be paid to the psycho-social evaluation of food in families with children. Overweight is not the only problem. One young girl in three is underweight. Eating habits are influenced in childhood.

The report was compiled by 60 scientists. They would like to see food dealt with at school.

Nutrition, says Professor Erich Menden of Giessen, head of the



German Nutrition Association, is either barely mentioned or dealt with unsatisfactorily in 500 school textbooks. — Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger.

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Handicapped sports team to compete in Paralympics

AMMAN (J.T.) — A nine-member sports team of handicapped men and women left for the United Kingdom Wednesday to take part in an international sports tournament for the handicapped.

The team which had undergone five month intensive training course has been described as very qualified to participate in this year's "Paralympics". The team is accompanied by a four-member delegation from the Jordanian Federation of Sports for the Handicapped led by Mr. Akram Masarweh and two coaches Ahmad Al Omari and Jaser Nweiran, as well as a male nurse, Fandi Ogla.

A spokesman for the federation said that the team has been supplied with booklets, pamphlets, photographs and posters that depict development and progress in Jordan, to be distributed to other participants.

Chairman of the federation of sports for the handicapped Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid spoke to the members of the team before their departure.



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Americans, Czechs enter Federation Cup 2nd round

SAO PAULO, Brazil (R) — First seed United States and defending champions Czechoslovakia coasted through to the second round of the Federation Cup Women's Tennis Team Championship with respective 3-0 wins over Mexico and Venezuela Tuesday.

Italy won both singles matches against Canada and played at recreation pace in the doubles, taking the tie 2-1.

Royal Armoured Division wins volleyball cup

AMMAN (Petra) — The Armed Forces volleyball championship cup was won Wednesday by a team from the Third Royal Armoured Division by beating a team from the 12th Royal Mechanised Division 3-0.

The match was held at Al Hussein Youth City's Sports Palace under the patronage of the army chief of staff.

At the end of the match the assistant army chief of staff for administration handed the winning team the cup and decorated members of both teams with medals.

France, fifth seed, survived an early shock, when Marie-Cristine Calleja lost to Karin Moos of the Netherlands, 2-6, 7-5, 6-3, but came back to take the match 2-1.

France's number one Catherine Tanvier beat Simone Schilder 6-2, 6-3 and then teamed up with Catherine Suire to score the decisive point, beating Schilder and Digna Ketselaar 6-3, 6-1 in the doubles.

The United States had trouble against Mexico only in the first singles when Kathy Horvath, ranked 11th in the world, underestimated her unknown opponent Claudia Hernandez. She woke up only after losing the first set by a humiliating 6-1. She won the next two sets 6-4, 6-3.

The lopsided Czechoslovakia-Venezuela contest looked like a cat and mouse affair with the young Venezuelans trying their best to avoid humiliation.

Seoul to remain host of '88 Olympics, Samaranch says

LOS ANGELES (R) — Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Wednesday dismissed reports that the 1988 Olympic Games might not be held in South Korea.

He added at a news conference that the IOC, due to meet here later this week, would consider possible sanctions against countries that boycott the Olympics, including denying them permission to take part in the future. Samaranch, speaking 11 days before the start of the Los Angeles Olympics, was asked about reports speculating that the IOC might ask Seoul authorities to forego the 1988 games because of a possible boycott by countries hostile to South Korea.

He said the IOC had signed a contract with the Seoul Olympic Organising Committee, and "the 1988 games will be in Seoul."

Samaranch confirmed that he would visit the South Korean capital in September for the opening of a new Olympic stadium there. Samaranch confirmed he would visit the South Korean capital in September for the opening of a new Olympic stadium.

Doubts over pro-west South Korea as an Olympic venue were reinforced when the Soviet Union and other countries pulled out of

the Los Angeles Games.

He said the IOC would study whether participation in the games should be compulsory.

"Maybe if a country is not taking part in the games for political reasons they will not have the right to take part in the next games," he said.

Samaranch said that there was no question of mass black African boycott of the Los Angeles Games.

Fears of an African walkout were raised by a recent British rugby union tour of South Africa and by the presence in the British Olympic team of South African-born runner Zola Budd.

Peter Ueberroth, President of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC), confirmed that the LAOOC had paid for a charter aircraft to bring a number of African countries to the Los Angeles Games, saying this was "a gesture of friendship and goodwill."

He added: "I think it's a good expenditure. I am proud we did it."

Jordan Times
Tel: 666320
666265

FISA suspends Tyrrell team from Formula One

PARIS (R) — The International Motor Racing Federation (FISA) Wednesday suspended the Tyrrell team for the rest of the Formula One season for irregularities in their cars at last month's Detroit Grand Prix. A FISA spokesman said.

The suspension was imposed after analysis of substances in the radiators which could have boosted the octane quality of the fuel.

FISA also imposed fines of \$6,000 each on Jacky Ickx, Belgian race director of the rain-hit Monaco Grand Prix, and British driver Nigel Mansell, who was held responsible for a pile-up at the start of the Detroit Grand Prix.

The federation also decided in an executive committee meeting at their Paris headquarters to suspend Ickx's race director's licence till the end of the year. Lotus Pilot Mansell was given a suspended sentence withdrawing his Formula One driver's licence.

Tyrrell drive Martin Brundle of Britain finished second behind Brazilian world champion Nelson Piquet in Detroit, but allegations followed that he had lead ballast in his car.

Ickx, a former Formula One driver, decided to stop last month's Monaco Grand Prix on the 32nd of 78 scheduled laps because of heavy rain, with French world championship leader Alain Prost in the lead.

FISA criticised the race organisers three days later, saying the federation's officials had not been consulted on the stoppage and that Ickx had taken the decision alone.

FISA also said then that the Brazilian Motor Sport Federation had lodged a complaint. Ickx had been accused of favouring Prost against second-placed Brazilian Ayrton Senna, who might have overtaken Prost if the race had continued.

Tyrrell was quoted by racing sources here as describing the suspension of his team as a caricature of justice.

Chinese athletes happy with Olympic compound, miss calls

PEKING (AP) — China's Olympic contenders say they like their

posh Los Angeles compound, the videogame parlours and frozen luscious food at the local store but complain that some of the beds are too short and that they cannot make outside telephone calls.

"The room is comfortable, the food is delicious and the surroundings are quiet and beautiful," women's basketball captain Song Xiaobo told the official news agency Xinhua.

But Eam centre Chen Yuefang complained that she cannot squ-

eeze her 2.05 metre (6-foot-9) frame into the bed.

"Back in China she has a tailored bed, and when she is away a competition tour, she usually enjoys an extra large bed," the news agency said in a Wednesday dispatch from Los Angeles. "The staff said they would change the bed, though."

Xinhua gave Chinese readers a detailed description of the three Olympic villages erected on Los Angeles University campuses, "supplemented with a whole set of supporting services from hairdresses to even videogames."

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2. Khalid N. El Faez	Jarrah	Owner	Saad	54
3. Mohammad El Ghannim	Ahiam	Owner	Salah	52.5
4. Mohammad El Ghannim	Hanan	Owner	Fakeeh	52.5
5. Dhary B. Elsbaiel	El Fiah	Owner	Amay	52.5
6. Dhary B. Elsbaiel	Amay	Owner	Amay	52.5
7. Khalid Salamh	F. El Janadreh	Owner	Amay	52.5
8. Talab A. El Fadir	D. El Mshakar	Owner	Amay	48

SECOND RACE - 3.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Sakir Fahad	Sinjar	Owner	Fawaz	54
2. Mamdouh El Adwan	Mhrnz	Owner	Saad	54
3. Mohammad Mitak	A. Elizz	Owner	Ibrahim	54
4. Saeel El Faez	Amal	Owner	Amay	52.5
5. Dhary B. Elsbaiel	Wadha	Owner	Fakeeh	52.5
6. Badir H. El Bakhr	Mabroah	Owner	Amay	52.5
7. Mohammad Rabie	Nashat	Owner	Amay	52.5

THIRD RACE - 4.00 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Nidhal B. El Hadid	Ward	Owner	Mousa	48
2. Nidhal B. El Hadid	Bacil	Owner	Amay	48
3. Ghalib Haddadin	Sayaf	Owner	Fakeeh	48
4. Bahjat Fancus	Fawar	Owner	Amay	48
5. Bahjat Fancus	Ghazal	Owner	Amay	48
6. Bahjat Fancus	Almsah	Owner	Amay	46.5

FOURTH RACE - 4.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Hamzih B. El Hadid	Alia	Owner	George	52.5
2. Mohammad Rabie	F. Naour	Owner	George	52.5
3. Bahjat Fancus	Ambar	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
4. Bahjat Fancus	Polwan	Owner	Amay	51
5. Hany Boharal	Saad Kamal	Owner	Amay	51
6. Hany El Hadid	Amrah	Owner	Amay	49.5

FIFTH RACE 5.00 p.m. For third class horses Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. A. El Lail El Hadid	S. El Wldih	Owner	Daralaih	53
2. Hamzih B. El Hadid	Shima	Owner	Mousa	51.5
3. Hamzih B. El Hadid	Zamzam	Owner	Amay	51.5
4. Ghalib Haddadin	Narelah	Owner	George	51.5
5. Ghalib Haddadin	Raddad	Owner	Fakeeh	47
6. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	Fandih	Owner	Ibrahim	48.5



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(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

OECD warns Sydney

PARIS (R) — The 16-month-old Australian Labour government was warned Wednesday about the risks of higher inflation but won support from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for its efforts to contain wage pressure.

Referring to the government's expansionary economic stance, which has raised the budget deficit sharply, the OECD annual report on the country said: "The size of the current public sector deficit is cause for concern."

The OECD report was endorsed by members of the 24-nation non-communist industrialised bloc early last month. Latest OECD half-yearly forecasts projected Australia's inflation rate rising to 6.7 per cent in 1985 from 5.9 per cent in 1984, though lower than the 9.4 per cent last year.

Report damns officials over De Lorean debacle

LONDON (R) — Britain's huge cash grant to U.S. tycoon John De Lorean to build his "dream car" was branded a grave and shocking misuse of public money by a powerful parliamentary committee Wednesday.

A damning report from the House of Commons public accounts committee said that virtually every British government official involved in the project must bear "substantial blame" for the debacle of the De Lorean affair.

It put the British taxpayer's loss to De Lorean at £77 million (\$100 million). De Lorean produced some 8,300 cars before receivers were called in February 1982 and of 7,401 shipped to the United States only 3,347 had been sold to the public at the time of the crash, the report said.

De Lorean is now standing trial in Los Angeles accused of trying to set up a major cocaine deal in October 1982 to save his tottering business.

On the day he was arrested, Britain announced the closure of his car factory in Northern Ireland, financed by the Government four years earlier in the hope of creating 2,500 jobs in the economically-blighted province.

The report said that every stage of the operation, spanning successive Labour and Conservative governments, was inadequately managed. It was "one of the gra-

Dollar hits new peaks against franc, yen

LONDON (R) — The dollar traded at a record Paris high against the French franc Wednesday and a 10-year peak against the yen, fuelled by expectations of higher American interest rates and by political and industrial unrest in Europe.

Dealers in Paris said the franc's weakness was attributable in part to uncertainty after Tuesday's replacement of prime minister Mr. Pierre Mauroy by industry minister Mr. Laurent Fabius.

The dollar opened there at 8,767 francs, a record European high although slightly below Tuesday's New York close.

In Tokyo, the yen touched a 10-month low of 243.60 to the dollar — a fall attributed by dealers to a sudden large order for the dollar from one importer. The Japanese currency recovered to 243.15 to the dollar by mid-morning in Europe.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened at 2.8535 marks, up from 2.8460

at Tuesday's close and more than 1½ pfennigs above Tuesday's opening of 2.8365.

Dealers there said strikes in Britain, recent industrial unrest in West Germany and Tuesday's government resignation in Paris had compounded a picture of instability in Europe which could be seen as a major factor boosting the dollar.

A prediction by influential U.S. economist Mr. Henry Kaufman this week that American interest rates were set to rise even further continued to spur buying of the dollar.

And dealers in both Frankfurt and London said an expected upward revision of U.S. second quarter economic growth on Monday was also attracting investors into the American currency.

Mr. Chris Zwermann, foreign exchange adviser at Manufacturers Hanover in Frankfurt, said 10½-year dollar highs of 2.86 marks last year could be reached again, with the market still not ruling out a move to 2.90.

In London, sterling slipped to an opening \$1.3145 in nervous trading from Tuesday's close of \$1.3180.

The pound is now trading at only 1½ cents above its record low touched a week ago, dealers noted, despite a rise in bank base lending rates of 2½ per cent in the past two weeks.

Sterling is under pressure from industrial unrest in Britain, with no end in sight to strikes by miners and dockers.

Gold, an alternative investment to the dollar, remained weak. Bullion was fixed in London at \$346.25 an ounce, a shade lower than Tuesday's closing price of \$346.50.

Lange devalues New Zealand dollar, freezes prices

WELLINGTON (R) — Prime Minister-Elect David Lange Wednesday devalued the New Zealand dollar by 20 per cent and froze prices for three months in a series of steps aimed at reviving the sagging currency and bolstering the economy.

Mr. Lange, whose Labour Party swept into power in Saturday's general election, also lifted controls on interest rates, a move expected to bring higher rates and

keep money in the country. At a news conference broadcast to the nation, he said wage restraint would be needed for "some considerable time."

Hundreds of millions of dollars flowed out of New Zealand before stiff challenge to his leadership Thursday, party sources said.

His earlier refusal to devalue caused a row which grew into a crisis with Mr. Lange, who takes

the election and the outgoing National government of Sir Robert Muldoon borrowed heavily to support the currency.

Foreign exchange markets, closed since Sunday, re-opened after the announcement and the dollar traded at just under 50 U.S. cents compared with 62 cents before the election.

Mr. Muldoon, bloodied but unbowed after his National Party's defeat, faced a possible

over late next week. Labour has pledged to rebuild the sluggish, heavily-regulated economy and drastically curb borrowing, which has pushed the foreign debt to \$11 billion.

Mr. Lange said the devaluation against a basket of currencies was needed to protect New Zealand's creditworthiness.

He said Sir Robert was told by finance officials a month ago that the dollar needed to be devalued by at least 15 per cent.

The election, in which Labour won an overall majority of 17 seats in the 95-member parliament.

There has been an appalling failure of management. It has been reckless and irresponsible and has been politically calculated," Mr. Lange said.

He said the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, the central bank, had sold a year's worth of foreign exchange in the past month and the average daily loss was close to 120 million dollars (\$60 million at the new rate).

New Zealand devalued its dollar by six per cent in March last year.

British industrial turmoil deepens

LONDON (R) — Industrial turmoil deepened in Britain Wednesday with no sign of progress towards ending a marathon coalfield walkout and a dock strike which has stranded hundreds of trucks on both the English and French sides of the channel.

Frustrated freight operators used their private cars to blockade the entrance to Dover harbour, normally Britain's busiest ferry terminal but now barred by port workers from moving commercial shipments.

In the French port of Calais authorities said about a dozen truck drivers halted car ferry traffic in protest over delays caused by the strike.

British unions, which had sought to exclude ferry passengers and their cars from the ban, were angered by the action in Calais which they said was prompted by a number of British drivers.

"Unless they withdraw immediately they will get a taste of their own medicine," said Mr. Jim Slater, leader of the National Union of Seamen. "They will not be allowed to board a ferry until everyone else has left Calais once the dispute is over."

Nearly 200 trucks were stranded along a motorway outside Dover. About 300 more have been waiting at Calais and Cherbourg since Sunday, when the dock workers at Dover imposed their ban in support of the strike paralysing 61 British ports.

The 10-day-old strike was called over the use of non-union labour at a northern port picketed by miners in a 19-week, seemingly intractable dispute with the state-run National Coal Board.

Miners' leader Mr. Arthur Scargill and board chairman Mr. Ian Macgregor meanwhile conferred behind closed doors at a London hotel in their seventh meeting since the coalfield strike began in March.

Neither side appeared in a mood for compromise. The miners say they will stay out until the board drops its plan to close 20 unprofitable pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Mr. Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), was over-ruled Wednesday by a high court judge who declared that a new disciplinary code adopted by the union was "void and of no effect."

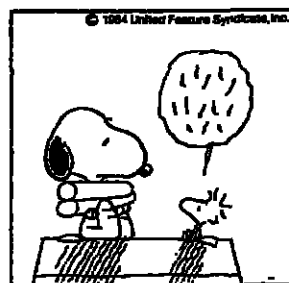
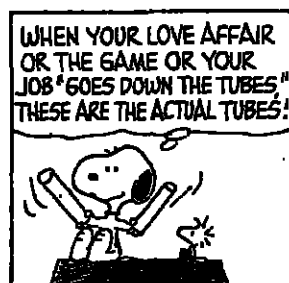
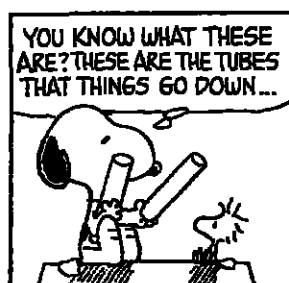
The judge came out in favour of 17 non-striking miners who had asked the court to rule the code illegal. They said it could be used to deprive them of union membership and thus their livelihoods.

The 17 miners were all from the Nottingham area in the English Midlands, where there has been open defiance of Mr. Scargill's call for a stoppage throughout.

NUM officials said in advance of the court hearing that they would ignore any legal strictures and stick to the new rules which effectively threaten non-striking with loss of union membership.

In Dover, meanwhile, the freight operators who blockaded the docks withdrew their cars but warned authorities that they would return in force to shut the port completely.

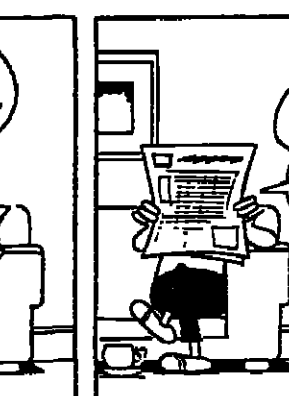
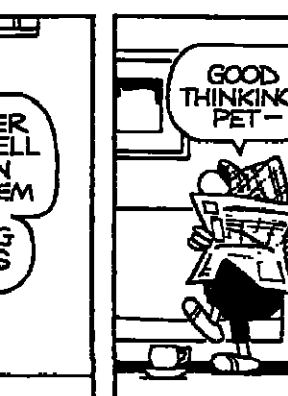
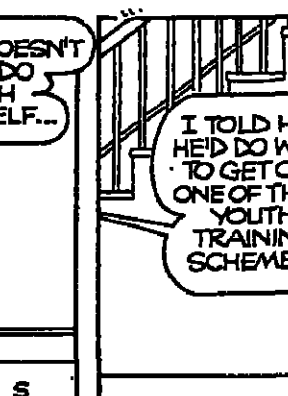
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Turkey, ITT sign \$300 million deal

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey signed a \$300 million deal with a Belgian subsidiary of the U.S. International Telephone and Telegraph Corp (ITT) Wednesday for the installation of 3.4 million telephone lines over 10 years.

Under the agreement, the Turkish state telephone manufacturing firm Teletas will produce ITT communications equipment under licence, using know-how transferred by ITT.

Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co. (BTM), the ITT subsidiary, competed with leading telecommunications firms including Siemens of West Germany and Ericsson of Sweden to win the contract.

The deal aroused controversy in April when ITT announced that Turkey had sent a letter awarding the contract.

Siemens and Ericsson protested that the announcement was premature and sought a renewal of the tender. Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that the letter did not guarantee the awarding of the contract to ITT.

The contract was signed in Istanbul Wednesday by Bell and Teletas officials, Turkish minister of transport Mr. Veyssel Atasoy and Belgian secretary of state for telecommunications Ms. Paula d'Hondt.

Mr. Atasoy said ITT was chosen for technological superiority and for its suitable price offer.

With the agreement, BTM will deliver equipment for 100,000 telephone lines for early installation and transfer technology for the manufacture of digital telephone exchanges and related equipment.

The existing Teletas plant in Istanbul will be expanded to manufacture 500,000 lines per year, an ITT spokesman said. BTM hoped in the future to acquire a substantial holding in Teletas, he said.

Ford of Europe shows signs of strain

LONDON — For most of the past five years Ford executives at the company's embattled headquarters in Michigan have consoled themselves that, whatever else might be going wrong, they need not worry about their European subsidiary.

But no longer. In a dramatic reversal of fortunes, it is now Ford of Europe which is causing concern in Dearborn, the hub of Ford's worldwide operation.

Not only have Ford's European profits been sliding, but the company's arch-rival, General Motors (G.M.), has been steadily gaining European market share to the point where it is now trading on Ford's heels. And Ford was pipped at the post last year by Renault in its bid to top the European car sales league for the first time.

The strains within Ford's European organisation — and beyond — have begun to tell. In the space of three months Ford of Europe's top two managers — Mr. Ed Blanch and Mr. Jim Capolongo — have resigned. Meanwhile, Mr. Bob Lutz, the man most identified with the launch of Ford's controversial Sierra, has found himself back in the job of chairman of Ford's European operation, a position he left only two years ago when he was promoted to head all Ford's operations outside North America.

Ford and G.M. have adopted very different approaches to Europe. But for both it has become a very important battleground.

Ford has created a highly integrated production and management organisation stretching from Spain to Dagenham. By contrast, G.M. has built its European car operations around Opel, its successful West German subsidiary, partly because it wants the freedom to become a major component maker as well; Bedford, its European commercial vehicle maker, is now part of the U.S.-based world bus and truck division.

G.M. has been buying its market share. Last year's 2 per cent jump in European market share was achieved at the cost of a \$228.3 million net loss after only a tiny profit the year before. But, despite this, General Motors seems well satisfied with its progress so far.

Ironically, Ford's European problems have mounted as its North American operation has swung back into profit.

After losing over \$5 billion between 1979-1982 the company made a net profit in the U.S. and Canada of some \$1.69 billion last year. But the company's European profits, which climbed steadily to the 1979 peak of \$1.2 billion, have come sliding down again from \$451 million in 1982 to \$281 million last year.

The profits slide has led to an increasing tendency for executives in Dearborn to "second guess" the European management. It is this which almost certainly precipitated the resignation of both Mr. Blanch and Mr. Capolongo.

Mr. Blanch, 58, quit the chairmanship of Ford of Europe quietly at the beginning of April. But his departure raised questions because it was so unexpected. Ford's usual policy has been to allow the Ford of Europe chairman a three-year term followed by promotion to the U.S.

Ford watchers assumed that Mr. Blanch was having to carry the can for the deterioration in Ford of Europe's financial results. They were also intrigued when Mr. Capolongo did not step into the chairmanship — it is normally Ford's policy to replace the chairman with the president.

Mr. Capolongo took on Mr. Blanch's responsibilities but not his title. Then, at the beginning of June, news leaked from Ford's

headquarters that there had been a tremendous "transatlantic slanging match" between Mr. Lutz and Mr. Capolongo following which Mr. Capolongo submitted his resignation and cleared his desk at Ford of Europe.

This resignation was not immediately accepted. At 49 Mr. Capolongo was one of the parent Ford company's youngest vice-presidents and by all accounts among the brighter ones. Senior executives at Ford, including the president, Mr. Donald Petersen, attempted to persuade Mr. Capolongo to withdraw his resignation, but he apparently decided the time had come for a change of career.

At the end of June, Ford said Mr. Capolongo had now left the company. At the same time, major changes to the way Ford runs its operations outside North America were announced.

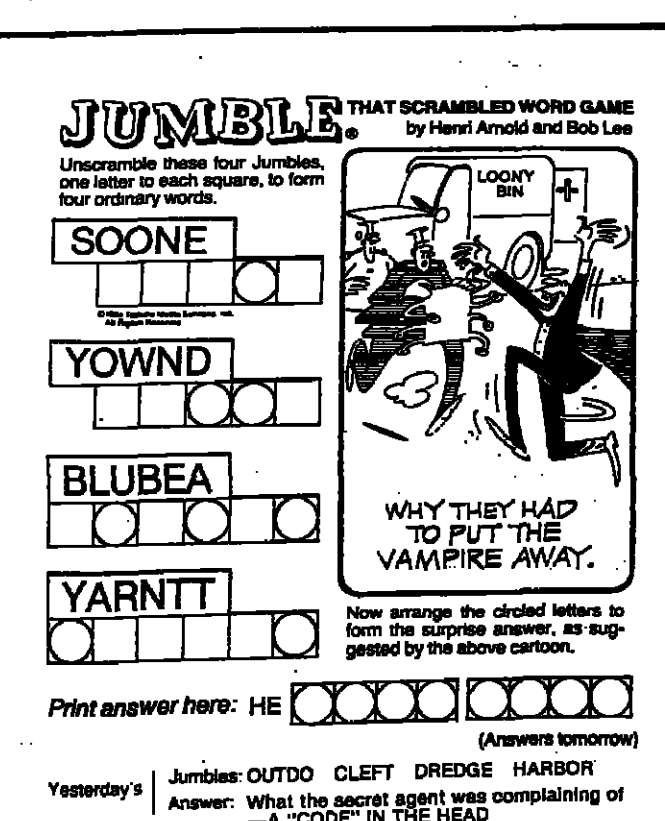
Mr. Lutz's job is to be discontinued. He is to remain on the parent board but return as chairman of Ford of Europe. Mr. Lutz's other responsibilities have been handed to Mr. Lindsey Halstead, 53, who already headed the Ford Latin American and Asia Pacific operations and is obviously a coming man at Ford.

Mr. Halstead, who joined Ford's finance staff in 1952 and has served in Brazil (twice) and Mexico, will — like Mr. Lutz — report directly to Mr. Petersen in future.

THE BETTER HALF



JUMBLE



Print answer here: HE (Answers tomorrow)

Jackson moves party to tears, dancing

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — Jesse Jackson, whose campaign for the presidency threatened his party with racial division, united it in tears and dancing with a passionate plea to his fellow Democrats to rediscover their conscience.

When the black Baptist preacher ended his hour-long speech Tuesday night, blacks were holding hands with whites, party leaders were praising his words, and Rev. Jackson appeared to have firmly established himself as a permanent force in American politics.

In an echo of his one-time mentor Martin Luther King, Rev. Jackson said "Dream, dream of a new value system. Dream of teachers who teach for life and not just for a living."

He ranged from a humble apology for wounds he and his backers opened among Jews during the campaign, to a plea for the Democrats not to leave the "disinherited, disrespected and despised" behind in their race to defeat President Reagan.

He also buried the threat he had raised in recent weeks that he might leave the party, promising

to support its likely presidential nominee, Walter Mondale.

"We must share our burdens and our joys with each other once again," Rev. Jackson said. "We must turn to each other and not on each other."

"Dream," he urged the crowded convention hall. "Dream of lawyers more concerned about justice than a judgeship. Dream of doctors more concerned with public health than personal wealth. Dream..."

"Give me your tired, give me your poor, your huddled masses who yearn to breathe free and come November they will be free, because our time has come. Our time has come."

Tears rolled down the cheeks of blacks, whites, women and men who were pulled to their feet by his call "We must all come up together. We must all come up together," and who remained standing through most of his speech.

When it ended the hall looked like a black church on Sunday morning. A man at the podium sang a song about how "God uses people" and the delegates locked lifted hands, swaying side to side along with Rev. Jackson and his wife, children and supporters.

Then there was snake dancing in the aisles and jumping on the chairs.

For Rev. Jackson it was the culmination of a campaign to bring what he called a "voice to the voiceless" among some of the party's traditional but powerless constituency — the poor and the minorities.

Some Democrats had feared Rev. Jackson's last place finish among the final three in the race for the presidential nomination would alienate the country's 12 million black voters from the party.

But in what amounted to a victory speech without the victory, Rev. Jackson appeared to go out of his way to place himself squarely in the Democratic camp for its battle with Mr. Reagan.

Rev. Jackson has alienated Jewish voters by supporting an independent Palestinian state. On Tuesday night he asked forgiveness for having hurt the feelings of American Jews by referring to them in a private conversation as "hymies."

"If in my low moments... I have caused anyone discomfort, created pain, or revived someone's fears, that was not my truest self... please forgive me," he said.

"This was as strong a public apology as I've ever heard from anyone," commented San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein of Jackson's plea for black and Jewish unity. "It was strong, it was passionate, it was direct."

"I think he has clearly inspired the Democratic Party," Senator John Glenn, himself once a contender for the nomination, said after the speech.



Rev. Jesse Jackson

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Moscow accuses U.S. of state terrorism

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet daily Pravda accused the United States Wednesday of pursuing a policy of state terrorism in a fierce attack on its activities in Central America and other areas of the Third World.

A commentary by a leading Soviet lawyer, Lydia Mojoryan, declared that U.S. support for rebels in Nicaragua and Afghanistan and its backing for the El Salvador government all boiled down to "state-sponsored terrorism."

She also charged that the U.S. had been responsible for a long series of assassinations of Third World leaders and said this further demonstrated that its foreign policy was based on terrorist principles.

"By expanding the production of atomic, chemical, germ and neutron weapons and planning to spread the arms race to outer space, Washington now wants to terrorise the whole world in the hope of establishing American domination everywhere," she said.

The article was one of the toughest attacks on Washington to appear in the Soviet press in recent months and appeared to indicate that the Kremlin has no interest at present in easing strained links between the two countries.

The Soviet Union began levelling charges of terrorism against the U.S. after President Reagan publicly made the same accusations against the Kremlin.

In another attack on the U.S., Chief Kremlin Spokesman Leonid Zamyatin said Wednesday the Reagan administration had no interest in seeking arms accords, with Moscow or better East-West relations.

"The leaders in Washington say they are in favour of a dialogue. But they do not want a dialogue, they just want to talk about a dialogue," Mr. Zamyatin wrote in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta.

He said the White House was in fact interested only in gaining military superiority over Moscow and wanted to weaken and finally exhaust the Soviet Union through an arms race.

Mr. Zamyatin, head of the Communist Party's International Information Department, said that despite Mr. Reagan's avowed commitment to a dialogue with Moscow he was in fact still pursuing a "crusade against communism" aimed at overwhelming and eliminating the Soviet system.

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COLUMNS 7 & 8

Schools closed by falling coconuts

NEW DELHI — Two schools in the South Indian state of Kerala have been shut indefinitely because of a threat to students from falling coconuts. The Press Trust of India reported about 500 students were affected by the closures in the town of Chelapuram. Education authorities have started legal proceedings to force owners of the coconut trees which are threatening the schools to cut them down.

Prison officials praise jailbreaker

HORSENS, Denmark (AP) — Officials at the Horsens State Prison spoke respectfully Tuesday of Verner Vistisen, the convict who beat the electronic security system by climbing a rope 60 metres to get outside the prison wall. "You have to give it to him. He made spectacular jailbreaks before, but this was a real feat," said Jens Tolstrup, the high security prison's deputy warden. Vistisen, who remained at large Tuesday, was serving an eight-year sentence for armed robberies and had one year left on his term before becoming eligible for parole. He was under special surveillance because the prison had rejected an application for leave to see a girl friend soon to give birth to his child. Prison officials said he had sawed through the iron bars of a window in a neighbouring cell, used a table knife to dig a hole in the wall separating the cells, crept through, removed the loose bars and swung himself out the fifth-floor window. Vistisen then apparently climbed a raingutter to the roof, crossed the roof to another building, where, throwing a weighted string tied to a rope, managed to secure the rope to the chimney of the building outside the walls. He then climbed down the rope. "I doubt any prison in this country can hold him once he decides to get out," the deputy warden said.

Teen-agers set out on eastern odyssey

LONDON (AP) — Fifteen underprivileged teen-agers set off Tuesday on a sponsored odyssey that will offer them a first-hand view of life in the Soviet Union, Mongolia, China and Hong Kong. The youngsters, who flew to Moscow on Tuesday, will visit nomadic tribesmen in Mongolia, travel by riverboat down the Yangtze River and are scheduled to meet young people throughout their 26-day "journey of a lifetime," organisers said. The £25,000 (\$33,000) trip was sponsored by private donations from various sources, including the London Fire Brigade, the Archbishop of Canterbury and His Majesty King Hussein. Most of the youths are from the London area, and the party includes two deaf youths and an epileptic. Though most of them are unemployed or from poor London districts, they all worked to raise £300 (\$396) each to contribute to the trip. They will be accompanied by two teachers and a doctor.

2 injured in boiler room explosion